IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 183— BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1925 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle.

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,022 £3,558,752

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Cheribon	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE RD.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of pass port

Date.	Steamers		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Aug.	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*	..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA	..		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	..		10,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,993
19th ,,	DEVANHA	..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA	10,919
1926.				
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,586
20th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..		10,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†	..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA*	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,586
1st May	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £48.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers		Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	..	3,060
12th Nov.	MANDALA	..	8,246
26th ,,	MADURA	..	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	..	8,278

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers		Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
6th Aug.	NARKUNDA	..	16,227	
7th Aug.	NAGPORE*	..	5,283	
22nd Aug.	MIRZAPORE*		6,715	
1st Sep.	SOUDAN	..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	..	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

5th Aug.	KARAPARA	..	East & S. Africa
5th ,,	BANDRA	..	Buscch via Karachi & P. G. Ports
6th ,,	VARSOVA*	..	Buscch via Karachi

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

* "VARSOVA" will sail on Thursday 6th August, in place of the usual Friday sailing.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	1st Aug.	15th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Aug	29th Aug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10th Sept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sep	29th Sep

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5,220	26 July	12 Aug.
*Bingo Maru	H. Chiba	6,024	5 Aug.	13 Aug.
Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5,860	25 Aug.	7 Sep.

*Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA. Manager
Telegrams "SHOSEN"
Phone No. 22158.
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Raj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line. AGENTS WANTED.

For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries,
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

Results for 1924.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about .... Rs. 55,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.

Terms Liberal.

Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,[illegible] will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:— 1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 39 Grey Street, CALCUTTA Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Manager Bombay.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN	BEST NERVINE TONIC	VIBRO-ASOKA	UTERINE TONIC
PYREX	MALARIA SPECIFIC	PTYCHO-PAPAIN	for Dyspepsia Heart-burn Flatulence, etc
SARSOL	BLOOD PURIFIER	ELIXIR-PAPAIN	
SANTOL	DIURETIC	Mist PEPSIN Comp.	
TYKOL	DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC	TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES	

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**

Head Office
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

Phone No. 40784

Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A. R 1576.

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowing Mercantile correspondence with Austria, Germany and England with knowledge of Gujrati and Urdu. Apply A. E. KHAN, Manager, Sultan Bros., Topiwalla, Bhendi Bazar Bombay.
A. R 1576.

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M. IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Hawaid College, (B) Rawalpindi.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDOO GENTLEMAN well qualified and experienced wishes to serve As Secretary on a reasonable good salary, will manage the business affairs as his own, be strictly honest and faithful to the Proprietor Box No. 909, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1522

AN EXPERIENCED INSURANCE MAN is willing to take up any responsible Post in Life and Fire Insurance Coys. Please write Box No. 916 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R1568.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

SHOPS TO LET—Suitable for Motor Accessories Dealers. Rent Rs. 170, Raval buildings, Lamington Road.
C 1570

ONE BLOCK IS TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos. Rent Rs. 225. Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1572

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available
C23641

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs. MANECK CHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
G R1545.

FINANCIAL

FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT.—Rs. 20,000 on a first mortgage of Central City Property. Post Box 3523, Bombay.
R. R 1571.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurrjpur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

BEST HIMALAYAN FRUITS—Apples Potatoes etc. Supplies regular. Wholesale and Retail. F. O. R. KATHGODAM, R. K. Ry. Apples at 40/- to 20/- per maund Table Potatoes at 8/- per maund. Ask for rates for others from THE HIMALAYAN FRUIT STORES, ALMORA, U. P.
R1457

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the Cocoanut Fair on TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1925, the following roads will be temporarily reserved for public purposes from 2-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.:—

Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Wandby Road, Bastian Road, Murzban Road, Churchgate Street between Queen's Road and Mayo Road.

No vehicles will be allowed to proceed towards the Victoria Terminus via the following roads:—

Cruickshank Road, Wandby Road, Bastian Road, Murzban Road.

Vehicular traffic from Crawford Market going South should proceed along Hornby Road round Victoria Place (Bhatia Bagh) again along Hornby Road to Flora Fountain.

North-going traffic will proceed along Hornby Road and Cruickshank Road.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 20th July, 1925.
C23808

NOTICE.

WANTED—An ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for the Gadag Betgeri School Board on a salary of Rs. 125-5-170-10-250. Candidates having the following minimum qualifications only need apply:—

1. He should be an Arts Graduate
2. He should know Kanarese very well.
3. He should have good experience in Education.
4. He should have also good knowledge of Administrative work.

Applications with testimonials should be sent so as to reach the undersigned before 31-8-1925.

C. S. HULKOTI,
Chairman School Board,
Gadag Betgeri Municipality.

Gadag Betgeri School Board Office, 23rd July, 1925.
C 23818.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE will shortly make the following additional appointments in their Technological Laboratory.

One Senior Tester.—Pay Rs. 175—10—225.

Qualifications.—Honours degree in Science in the Physics-Chemistry or Physics-Mathematics group.

Five Junior Testers and Routine Assistants.—Pay Rs. 75 while on probation and Rs. 90—10—150 on confirmation.

Minimum Qualifications.—Intermediate Science Examination with Physics and Chemistry.

One Spinning Laboratory Clerk and Storekeeper.—Pay Rs. 75—5—100.

Qualifications.—Experience of storekeeper's work and indexing and knowledge of scientific apparatus and mill stores.

All appointments are non-pensionable and subject to probation of three months. On confirmation the Assistants appointed will be admitted to the Committee's Provident Fund to which they will be required to contribute 8—1/3 per cent. of their pay to which the Committee will add an equal amount, plus interest. Leave and travelling allowance on duty as for Government servants of equivalent status. The Assistants appointed will be required to take up their duties at once. Applications with copies of testimonials to reach the SECRETARY, INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, 25, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than August 10th
23815

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(*a*) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(*a*) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS CO., LTD.
(In voluntary liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 30th day of September, 1925, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims, if any, to the undersigned the Liquidators of the abovenamed company at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA.
N. M. RAIJI,
Liquidators.
C23826

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No 3551 of 1923.

Messrs. WASUDEO PARASHRAM WAGH, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
VINAYEK LAXMAN KENKRE and Others ..... Defendants.

IN the notice published herein in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 1st Instant "FRIDAY" should be substituted for "SATURDAY."

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1925.

H MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C 23817.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913

and

In the matter of the BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE LIMITED and reduced.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD. And reduced ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition presented to the Honourable the Chamber Judge on the 11th day of June, 1925, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 5,15,000 is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Chamber Judge on Friday the 14th day of August, 1925.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1925.

PANDIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE LIMITED and reduced.
C23816

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY. No. 7

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ARTHUR ROAD AND MANMALLA TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagors Khan Bahadur Mohamedali Abdul Cader and Hatimbhoy Gulam Hoosein Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates given as under.

Arthur Road property on THURSDAY, the 6th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground on Foras Tenure formerly consisting of two pieces now formed into one situate, on the East side of Arthur Road together with, the messuages, tenements, bungalows, chawls, stables, cook-rooms and other buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 10,469 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A 13839, 13842, 14038, A/14031 and 14032. New Survey Nos. 1/3464, 1A/3403 and 1B/3403 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos 3868 (1), 3869 (2), 3870, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3874 and 3875 (1), Street Nos. 9 to 11, 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5 6 and 7, and bounded as follows: on the North by the property of Hormusjee Mancherji Cama on the South by the property of Mohandas Pranjiwandas, on the West by the said Arthur Road and on the East by the Municipal Drainage Stores, subject as to a part of the said premises admeasuring 4,365 square yards and assessed under Ward Nos. 3868, 3868 (2) and Street Nos. 9, 11, 9A, 11A to a lease dated the 8th day of May, 1911, expressed to be made between Hatimbhai Gulamhussein of the made part and the Siddley Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited, of the other part

Manmalla Tank Road property on FRIDAY the 7th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, messuage and hereditaments known as Dewkawadi, situate at Manmalla Tank Road (formerly called Hansali) at Mahim together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (19,565) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 3454 and 4136 New Survey No. 1-1383 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4023, 4024, 4025 (1) to 4025 (16). Street Nos. 384, 385, 386, 386A, to 386 (O) and bounded on the North by the property of Dost Mahomed Pir Mohamed, on the South and West by the said Manmalla Tank Road, on the East by the property of the Church of N. S. Satracao now called Padris Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

B.S.A

BICYCLES

Manufactured from highest grade materials, by the most up-to-date production methods, B.S.A. Bicycles are unequalled for long service and reliability.

Every B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed for 50 years.

This Trade Mark is on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle.

Write for catalogue.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
NOW PLAYING
THE GREATEST
PRESCRIPTION FOR
WORRY AND GLOOM
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
DR. JACK
COME AND GET THE LAUGH OF YOUR LIFE.
PICTORIAL NO. 10.
HOOF BEATS
(SPORTS LIGHT).
PATHE GAZETTE
THE R. A. F. PAGEANT
THE ROYAL HENLEY REGATTA
RAILWAY CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS
"SUZANNE" STILL CHAMPION.
Time:—4, 6, 8 and 10 P.M.
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DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY !
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An excellent piece from Moghul History, on Hindu-Moslem Unity, True love, jealousy, and the adventures of a Moslem youth.
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CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S
PICTURE
MULRAJ SOLANKI.
Time and Rates as Usual.

SHRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
Tuesday 4th August, 3 p.m.
SAUNSHAYA KALLOL
Mr. Bhadkamkar will act as "ASHVIN SHET" and Mr. Raghuvir as "REVATEE" at the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Gokhale's Grand Pictures
Art Exhibition
Opened From today to all class of people
TIME 4 p. m. to 11 p. m.
TICKET ANNAS 2.
Address:—SADASHIV STREET, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Yesterday Reuter reported a further fall of 26 to 20 points in New York futures. The market eased on continued long liquidation. Liverpool was reported 23 to 27 points lower on the 31st ultimo. The market was closed on Saturday.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under following dates as under:—

31st July:—"Crop prospects are improving. We suggest that you sell if market advances."

1st August:—"Market discounting improvements in Texas."

Owing to continued decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 455½ i.e. Rs. 2½ lower than Friday's closing rate for Broach July/August. The market remained featureless during the whole of the session and closed at Rs. 457. Exporters were moderate sellers whilst Shroffs were buyers. Broach April/May opened Rs. 3 lower at Rs. 424½ and closed at Rs. 425½ on Bazar operators and general buying. Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 425½ and advanced to Rs. 426 on buying by Bazar operators and a Japanese firm and closed at Rs. 425½.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 407 and closed at Rs. 408½ on Bazar operators buying. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 362.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are closed to-morrow for Cocoanut holiday and we will not issue our report. To-day's tenders are nil:

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 3.
Fully Good Broach April/May ...	425½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ...	457½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	362
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	408

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine	F. Good	F.G. Good	Fair.
M.G. Kadi/Vi-ramgaon	466	456	446	436	
M.G. Dhollera	461	451	441	431	
M. G. Punjab/ Americans	506	496	486	476	
M.G. Broach	486	476	466	456	
M.G. Southerns			441	431	421

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

	Bombay, Aug. 3.
Fully Good Broach April/May ...	426
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ...	456
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	362
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	408

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, Aug. 3. Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G.	410/420	4
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415/425	4
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	415/420	440/5
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	380/90	420/5
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Kandesa Fine M.G.	355/60	400
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	.....	470
Broach Fully Good M.G	.....	460
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450/5
Coompta M. G.	.....	450/
Westerns M. G.	.....	415/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/45
Combodia M. G.	.....	485/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd August, 1925:—

Cotton	3886 Bs.
Wheat	6247 Cwts
Linseed	2210 ,,
Rape, etc.	486 ,,
Gingellyseed	448 ,,
Poppyseed	419 ,,
Groundnuts	1473 ,,
Castorseed	1943 ,,
Rice	1074 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	8722 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	537 ,,
Juwar	282 ,,
Masur	11 ,,
Barley	128 ,,
Bajri	859 ,,
Coal	273 Tons

NORDEN & CO'S. CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers, and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, have received the following cables yesterday from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

New York, July 31.

"Crop prospects are improving. We suggest to sell if market advances."

New York, Aug. 1.

"Market discounting improvements in Texas."

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, August 3

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	460/65	455	424 1/2 D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	420/30		407 1/2
Bengal M. G. Fine	400/405		
,, M. G. F. G.	380/85	362	
Khandesh Black leaf	365/80		
Khandwa-Sanavad	385/410		
Jalna/Adrrangabad	370/400		
Harda	375/320		
Ujjain	360/430		
Parbhani Purna.	390/420		
Nander.	390/420		
Wardha/Warora *	440/445		
Nagpur Katol	445/50		
Adoni	415/20		
Sindh/Americas	480/495		
Sangli Miraj*	425/430		
Bagalkot	415/425		
Coompta*	440/52		
Tirupur	475/490		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	440/445		
Dholleras M.G.F.G.	430/40		

* No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 1-8-25	1000	4000
,, Yesterday do	1000	1000
Exports to date do	—	7000
Stock at Ports 31-7-25	211000	221000
,, Interior Towns. do	166000	—
,, Liverpool do	642000	414000
Visible Supply 25-7-25	1247000	929000
Quantity in Sight do	1461000	1154000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
3886	3564913	3200977	3892062

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 30th July

1924-25	1923-24
15164	21092

Total Stock in Bombay on 30-7-25 6,50,532 B/s last year—6,50,825 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept., to 30th July

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	656915	1075051	818663
China	342240	238908	374752
Japan	1622787	1264425	1688091
Coast-Ports	30820	51181	49680
Total	2652772	2629195	2932196
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	9176	3422	1606
China Japan & Coast ports	14222	392	530

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
72-1-0	21-4-9	99-11-0

Remarks:—1-15 p.m. On Saturday there was a decline in New York of 26 to 20 points the Liverpool market being closed for the day. Liverpool will not open until to-morrow morning.

Hester's figures for the carryover and consumption of American cotton from 1st of August 1924 to 31st July 1925 have been published as 2,880,000 bales carried over and 14,246,000 consumption for the season. This consumption is rather more than was generally expected and on the whole we think that these figures can be taken as being decidedly bullish.

The local market opened here with old Broach at Rs. 455½, Oomras at Rs. 407½/408 and Bengals at Rs. 362.

Sampin closed this morning at 332.50, 324.00, and 320.10 for August, November and February these rates being .40 up, .50 down and 1.70 down respectively.

Ready Cotton:—The ready market was closed on Saturday.

Holiday:—To-morrow being Cocoanut Day our Office will be closed and this Report will not be published.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/Auust Rs. 456. A/May 1926 Rs. 425½. Oomra D/January Rs. 409. Bengal D/January Rs. 362.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 3.

New York Market, 31st July, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
24.40	Oct.	24.22—18	24.36	—04
23.90	Jan.		23.85	—05
24.22	Mar.		24.17	—05
24.45	May.		24.43	—02

New York Spot on 30th July, 24.90 —60, New Orleans 24.25 —60.

Telegraphic Market Advices:—October highest 24.40 (2-59 p.m.), lowest 24.13 (10-14 a.m.), range 27 points. Market improved on short covering.

New York Market, 1st August, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
24.36	Oct.		24.10	—26
23.85	Jan.		23.63	—22
24.17	Mar.		23.92	—25
24.43	May.		24.23	—20

New York Spot on 31st July 24.85 —05, New Orleans 24.25.

New York Spot on 1st August 24.65 —20, New Orleans 24.00 —25.

Telegraphic Market Advices:—October highest 24.45 (10-18 a.m.) lowest 24.08 (11-26 a.m.), range 37 points. Nervous market.

Liverpool Market, 31st July, 1925.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 p.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13 03	Oct	12.86—17	12.87—16	12.74	—29
12 96	Jan.	12.81—15		12.68	—28
12 99	Mar.			12 72	—27
—	May			12.76	—

Telegraphic Market Advices:—(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.:—Light to moderate rainfall Amarillo (N.W. Texas,) Oklahoma, Memphis (Tenn.)

(2) Cabled 12-25 p.m.:—Some pre-holiday liquidation.

(3) Cabled 4.55 p.m.:—Considerable selling on news of beneficial rains Texas. Our travelling man estimates condition of Oklahoma 70 per cent., Texas 50 per cent. Manchester reports read better. Cross Rate 4.85 3/4.

Egyptian:—November 23.65 —20, January 22.55 —20.

Liverpool Market, 1st August closed.

Telegraphic Market Advices:—Cabled 4.15 p.m.:—In early morning light to moderate rainfall in Central part of Texas.

Hester's consumption 14,246,000 bales. carry over 2,880,000 bales.

Comparison:—	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23
Consumption	14,246,000	11,241,000	12,631000
Carry over	2,880,000	2,319,000	2,573,000

The above figures include linters.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, August 1.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 1000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to Continent nil.
Futures at New York:—

October	24.10—.26
January	23.63—.22
March	23.92—.25
May	24.23—.20
Spot Cotton at New York	24.65—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.00—25
October	23.52—.21
January	23.66—.19

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/2. Demand Bills 48531.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreigned Mined 69 1/2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 3, 6-30 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	5 6 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	5 7 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	5 3 0 0	9 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 2 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	13 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	7 2 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	7 0 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	6 8 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	6 3 0 0	12 14 0
Poppyseed, White	13 2 0	13 14 0
Groundnuts	7 2 0 0	14 18 0
Mowraseed	9 9 0	10 0 0
Barley	4 2 0 0	14 8 0
Castorseed	6 2 0 0	12 10 0
Cotton Seed: Ready	.....	.....
Delivery	.....	.....
Jira	10 0 0	

Forward	Rs a. p.
Wheat May	7 15 0
Wheat Sept	8 6 0
Linseed May	13 3 0
Linseed Sept.	13 6 9

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Aug. 3. Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14¼	0 12 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10¼	0 11 0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12¼	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6¼	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/9.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 72/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/4.

London, Aug. 2.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½d.
Silver ready d. 32-0.
Silverforward d. 32-1/16.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady. Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Ready:—21-6.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 21-4-5, lowest 21-4-3, highest 21-4-5, at 6 p.m. 21-5-3.
Vaida Bhadrava.—Opening 21-3-4, lowest 21-1-9, highest 21-2-6, at 6 p.m. 21-3-9.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-2-0, lowest 21-1-9, highest 21-2-6, at 6 p.m. 21-2-9.
Teji Mandi.—
Vaida Sravan.—
Vaida Bhadrava—At 6 p.m. 0-2-3.
Vaida Asho.—At 6 p.m. 0-3-9.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Ready:—72-6.
Vaida Sravan.—Opening 72-3, at 6 p.m. 72-5.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 72-1, at 6 p.m. 72-3.
Teji Mandi.—
Vaida Sravan.—
Vaida Bhadrava—At 6 p.m. 0-14-0.
Vaida Asho.—At 6 p.m. 1-4.
Tone:—Market steady.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, July 29.—During the period under review our market has remained dull and depressed with little or no interest being taken in any particular section.

Clearances have fallen off considerably owing to the difficulty of moving stocks upcountry on account of floods, but, in spite of this, prices all round have been fairly well maintained The disparity between Home and Local values is gradually being adjusted and offers for Dhooties are coming almost within workable limits. Keen competition in heavy greys continues between Indian and Japanese producers, and the latter have now turned their attention to Dhooties in which they have already secured a strong foothold in several of the larger Indian markets

Grey Shirtings.—All consuming areas are inactive, with no demand in evidence. Prices, though nominally unchanged, show a tendency to become easier.

Grey Dhooties.—This section has been extremely quiet for the past few days, and enquiries have fallen away considerably. An improvement is, however, anticipated when the Puja buying season commences about the 10th August. Values remain the same although stocks are, if anything, below normal.

Whites.—No sales are reported and there is a general lack of activity in this section.

Miscellaneous.—Clearances are satisfactory in seasonal goods and prices have been well maintained Small sales of Dyed Goods have also been negotiated.

Yarn.—There is no material change, noticeable in Home spinnings, although some interest is being shown in medium fine counts, but the disparity is too large to be easily adjusted. Japanese 40s. both Grey and Dyed are still in demand.

We quote bazar rate: as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8-0 to 2-0-0.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 13-3-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 14-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10 lbs Rs. 15-11-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-12-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-5-0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs 8-0-0 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yards Rs. 26-8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yards Rs. 90-10 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 99 in. 40 yards Rs. 91-10 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings Raja 40 yards Rs. 10-0 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our local Yarn market remains quiet with little of interest to report. Clearances are still poor, due to the difficulties of transporting goods in the areas which have been affected by the recent floods.

Further sales of South Indian Yarns have been negotiated at fairly full rates for September/October shipment, but the general tendency is to play more attention to price than to quality.

Values remain as last reported.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s Rs. 3-13-0 to 4-1-0.
Mule 12½s Rs. 3-14-6 to 4-2-6.
Mule 14½s Rs. 4-1-6 to 4-5-6.
Mule 16½s Rs. 4-4-0 to 4-8-0.
Mule 20½s Rs. 4-9-0 to 4-13-0.
Mule 22s Rs. 4-12-0 to 5-0-0.

COAL.

There is again no change to report in the position of the market which remains dull with little business doing. In consequence of miners being engaged in cultivation the raisings are very poor, and unless there is an improvement before long, the output of first class coal will not be sufficient to meet the demand. It is understood that the B. B. and C. I. Railway have accepted the tenders of a few firms who offered at prices below those ruling in the market.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
10 Seam Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly report runs as follows:—

Calcutta, July 28.—Heavy Goods.—At the beginning of the week this market ruled quiet and prices declined. Latterly, there has been more doing and a moderate trade has transpired in Hy. Cees and B. Twills for forward delivery, while Cuban Sugar Bags have met with a fair amount of attention. We close with a good enquiry in evidence, and values are firmer.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Flour Bags for ready at Rs. 68-0-0, for July/August at Rs. 69-0-0; Fine Twill Sacking 22in. 13 ozs. (10 by 12) for August/September at Rs. 28-4-0, Twill Ore Bags (28 ozs) for October at Rs. 51-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41½ by 24) for October at Rs. 72-0-0 basis; Liverpool Twills for ready at Rs. 69-0-0 to Rs. 69-8-0, for August at Rs. 69-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2½ lbs. for August at Rs. 75-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for August/September at Rs. 84-0-0 to Rs. 85-0-0; for October at Rs. 83-0-0 to Rs. 84-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 81-0-0, for December at Rs. 81-8-0 and for January at Rs. 78-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twills Sugar Bags 2½ lbs. (6 by 8) for August at Rs. 75-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for ready at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 61-12-0; Liverpool Twills for ready and August at Rs. 69-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 69-8-0; Woolpas 8s (10 lbs.) for July and August at Rs. 2-15-0, (11½ lbs.) for August at Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 3-4-0, (12 lbs.), for July at Rs. 3-6-0 basis; Twill Sacks 2¾ lbs. (38in.) for early August at Rs. 74-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 65-8-0, for August/September at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 67-8-0, for September at Rs. 68-0-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for Ready at Rs. 47-0-0; for August at Rs. 48-0-0, for September/November at Rs. 47-8-0; Hy. C.'s (2in. blue) for July at Rs. 63-12-0 striped; Hy. C.'s (2in. green) for August at Rs. 64-0-0 basis; Hy. C.'s for August at Rs. 65-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 63-8-0, for October/December and January/March at Rs. 63-0-0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for July at Rs. 83-0-0; A. Twills for August at Rs. 79-0-0, for early October at Rs. 76-8-0, for October at Rs. 76-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 73-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready and July at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 61-12-0, for August/September at Rs. 62-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 62-0-0 to Rs. 63-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 60-8-0.

Hessians.—A quieter tone has prevailed throughout the interval, Shippers have shewn a little interest in ready goods, while a few inter bazar sales are reported for the forward positions. We close firm.

9 Porters for Ready and July at Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-7-0 to Rs. 18-5-0 to Rs. 18-11-0, for August/September at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-11-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 18-4-0.

50in.—10 ozs. for August/September at Rs. 23-6-0, for October/December at Rs. 23-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 22-12-0.

Cotton Packs for 15th August at Rs. 114-0-0, for August at Rs. 113-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready and July at Rs. 24-5-0 to Rs. 24-4-0 to Rs. 24-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs. 24-0-0 to Rs. 24-4-0 to Rs. 24-2-0 to Rs. 24-6-0, for early October at Rs. 24-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 22-14-0 to Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs. 23-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 22-6-0 to Rs. 22-12-0.

45in.—11 ozs. for Ready and August at Rs. 26-12-0, October/December at Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 25-0-0.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 3.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 3/8
Fes Demand	742
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	156 1/2
Shanghai	212
Japan	118
Singapore	157 1/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Aug. 1.
Stockholm	1808
Christiania	2663
Amsterdam	1210
Switzerland	2501
Belgium	10630
Athens	31590

London and Liverpool markets closed on 1st and 3rd August.

	London, Aug. 1.
Exchange on London in Paris	10232
Exchange on London in Germany	Closed.

New York, Aug. 1.

Demand Bills 58,531.

London, August 1.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. Warsaw 2650.
Exchange on London at Paris Fes 10692.
Rentes 3 per cent. 49 3/4.
Berlin Cheques on London 32.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Nothing doing closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th March 1925.

COPPER.

	Bombay, Aug. 3. Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¼	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		57 0 0
Lead, country		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¼ to 1		54 8 0
Koger Brass, 1½ to 1¾, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 8 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

BRASS

	Bombay, Aug. 3. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
1 ass, English	¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A LAND REFERENCE.

GOVERNMENT'S SHARE IN COMPENSATION AWARD.

N. H. Moss ... Claimants and Appellants.

vs.

The Government of Bombay...Respondents.

(Before the Hon ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

In this case a consent award had been made whereby the value of the land to be acquired was fixed at Rs. 2,60,000. The only question for the consideration of the High Court was that of apportionment of that sum between the Government and the claimants who were in occupation of the land in question as Toka tenants.

Two contentions had been raised on behalf of the claimants. The first was whether the Government were entitled to acquire their own interest in the Toka land and secondly if so what proportion of the compensation money should be awarded to the Government as the value of their rights to re-assess the land in 1929.

With regard to the first contention, their Lordships observed that it had been already held by the Bombay High Court that to acquire a piece of land under the Land Acquisition Act was not necessarily the same thing as to purchase the right of fee simple to it. Accordingly if Government had no proprietary interest in the land to be acquired but had only a right to levy assessment with perhaps the additional right to increase the assessment still the land could be notified for acquisition and the market value of the freehold ascertained under the Act. The value of the tenant's rights could be then ascertained and the balance of the compensation money would be handed over to Government.

Their Lordship accordingly saw no reason for disturbing that decision and held that Government were entitled to acquire their own interest in the Toka land.

With reference to the second question of apportionment, their Lordships observed that the only question in dispute was what proportion of the rack rent of the land, would be taken by Government in 1929. That was a matter of speculation; but their Lordships were entitled to presume that Government would deal fairly with the tenants in occupation paying up to that time a comparatively insignificant rent, since Government had declined to make any announcement in the matter. Considering all the circumstances of the case as to the area, the position and the user of the land and the possibility of Government fixing the assessment in 1929 at a particular figure, their Lordships thought that the proper rate in this case would be three per cent. Accordingly their Lordships reduced the amount as going to Government from Rs. 78,371 to Rs. 66,809.

Mr. Velinker instructed by Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the appellants; The Advocate-General instructed by the Government Solicitor appeared for the Respondents.

COVENANT TO REPURCHASE.

BENEFIT UNASSIGNABLE.

Anant Narayan ..... Appellant.

vs.

Mangeshrao ..... Respondent.

[Before Sir Norman Macleod. C.J., and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. R. B. Milne, District Judge of Kanara who confirmed the decree of Mr. S. L. Kalyanpurkar, Subordinate Judge of Kumta.

The facts are these:—One Vinakak who was the original owner of the suit property, sold it on 26th January, 1916, for a consideration of Rs. 325/-, subject however to the following condition:—"As you have consented to the condition proposed by me that you or your representatives should reconvey the property to me or my descendants at our own cost in case I or my descendants pay in one lump sum the consideration of this sale deed viz., Rs. 325/- within 10 years from the next year, you or your representatives are bound to execute a deed of reconveyance of the said property to me or my descendants if I or my descendants pay you or your representatives the amount and give you and your representatives a registered notice asking you or your representatives to recovery the said property at the cost of myself or my descendants a personal one. Under the sale-deed, Vinayak had a right to a reconveyance, such a right was a right to immoveable property and not a mere right to sue. Consequently that right passed to the plaintiff at the auction-sale. The case in 20 Bom. L. R. 654 was doubted in S. A 283/23. In another later appeal (S. A. 467) their Lordships expressed themselves in a way contrary to what laid down in 20 Bom. L. R. case.

Mr G. P. Murdeshwar for the Respondent urged that the conditions of sale in this case and those of the sale in 20 Bom. L. R. 654 were on all fours. The language of the deed in the present case was more clearly indicative of the personal nature of the covenant. An agreement to convey or reconvey property did not create any interest in property. See S. 54 of the transfer endants." In execution of a money decree against the said Vinayak, the present plaintiff caused the interest of Vinayak in the suit property to be sold by auction and purchased the righ thimself. Thereafter he brought this suit to recover the suit property from the defendant on the pleas first that the sale-deed of 1916 was really a mortgage by conditional sale and secondly that even if it was a sale-deed with a covenant of repurchase, he had purchased the benefit of such covenant at the court-sale. The defendant contended that the deed in question evidenced a sale out and out and that the covenant regarding repurchase was personal to Vinayak and his descendants, the benefit of which could not pass to the auction-purchaser in the position of the plaintiff. The trial Judge held that the deed was a sale out and out and not a mortgage. He also held that the intention of the parties, who knew the distinction between "descendants" and "representatives," was that specific performance of the contract would be claimed by Vinayak and his descendants and not by any one else. The condition in question was similar to the one in 20 Bomtr. 654. The trial Judge therefore dismissed the suit. In appeal, the District Judge confirmed the decision for the same reasons. The plaintiff appealed to the High Court

Mr, Nilkanth Atmaram, for the appellant, submitted that the covenant, was not of property Act. The right was not an actionable claim as defined by S. 3 of the T. P. Act. It was therefore a mere right to sue. The High Court had come to a like conclusion in an unreported second appeal. A right of repurchase had been held to be personal under similar circumstances in 10 Cal. 30, and 29 Mad. 309. The plaintiff took nothing by his purchase, as the benefit of the covenant was not assignable and consequently was not a representative-in-interest of Vinayak. S 23 (b) of the Specific Relief Act had therefore no application. Mr. Nilkant in reply called attention to the observations in S. A. 467.

Their Lordships confirmed the decision of the Lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the Appellant.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the Respondent.

OUR DELHI LATTER.

THE JUMNA IN FLOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, July 25.

The Jumna river is rising. The water has gone up by 14 feet, and there is no sign of ebb yet. Several ghats and huts have already been submerged. Pieces of low-lying land have been knawed away by the swollen river which presents quite a picturesque appearance under cloudy skies. Lots of people flock to the river banks to witness its majestic flow. The Jumna does not roar like the mighty ocean. It quietly washes away things without even so much as a ripple.

"RECKLESS LOT."

Delhi tongawalla's character was assailed by several city fathers at Wednesday's meeting of the municipality. "Most of them are budmashes," averred one members. "They kidnap women and children," said another. "Several have been to jail." observed the third, therefore, they pleaded, in future no driver's licence should be given to any person who had been criminally convicted as a bad character. This wholesale barring of the doors against convicted persons brought forth a protest from a member who said it was not fair to refuse license to a man simply because he had been to His Majesty's penitentiary, as it would deprive him of the chance to reform. Mr. Asaf Ali suggested that only convictions for offences involving moral turpitude should debar a man from getting a licence, otherwise even he would be refused the tongawalla's licence. Ultimately it was decided that such persons should be given a licence only after the most carefui enquiry.

Last Sunday an up-country man was crushed under the wheels of a tramway car and killed instantaneously The Police has not been able to find any facts concerning the victim, nothing has been ascertained about his name, address and etc. The unknown victim was buried in the graveyard after examination by the doctors of the Civil Hospital. In Delhi we have no coroner, so we have had no public enquiry into the accident. The Police is said have made their own enquiries and come to the conclusion that the fatality was a mere accident, and no one was responsible for it.

Whatever the merits of this particular case, there is no denying the facts that our tonga drivers are the most reckless lot. They speed away like whirlwind without a moment's thought for the poor pedestrians. Some cyclists even byke without lights. 28 persons have been hauled up for cycling without light, but there are so many men who never get caught. Everywhere the safety compaign it being vigorously pushed but ii Delhi even traffic is left unregulated I have never seen any policemen regulating traffic in Old Delhi. Of course in the Civil Lines, where big falks live, everything is in apple pie order.

SPORTS.

Delhi will have races in the first week of August. The Raisina race course has been selected for the races, and good sport is promised.

MUSLIM SUB-JUDGES OF PUNJAB.

MISCHIEF-MONGER'S ANONYMOUS LETTER.

AMRITSAR, August 3.

A few days ago an anonymous letter subscribed to by a Muslis sub-Judge was circulated among the Muslim sub-Judges of the province drawing their attention to the case of Khawaja Abdulsamad, sub-Judge whose case is the subject of an official inquiry at Lahore arising out of certain liabilities incurred by him and the letter among other things pointed out that Khawaja Abdulsamad was the victim of communal prejudices and appealed to the Muslim sub-Judges for direct action in the matter. Many of the Muslim sub-Judges, it is understood, have since then been expressing their disapproval of such propaganda.

An informal meeting of the Muslim sub-Judges of the province was held here the other day at which they expressed their abhorrence and highly condemned the objectionable tone of this anonymous letter circulated among them by some mischief-mongers. Resolutions were also passed assuring the Hon. The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of their steadfast loyalty.—(A. P.)

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The Arabian sea monsoon has been active from the United Provinces to the Frontier and in the south of the Peninsula. The Bay monsoon is weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, West United Provinces, East and north Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Mysore, Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, Kashmir, Northeast Baluchistan, Gujarat, Central India, East Central Provinces, West Konkan, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, southwest Punjab, east Central Provinces, southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are: Jalpaiguri four inches, Daltonganj and Bahraich one and a half, Meerut, Dehra Dun and Mussooree two, Simla one, Dalhousie and Ambala one and a half, Ludhiana one, Srinagar, Surat and Saugor one and a half, Chittaldrug one, Mangalore two, Negapatam and Cuddalore one.

Forecast.—Decrease in Northwest India.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 3rd Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 3rd Aug. 1923.	June 1st to 3rd Aug. 1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 00	36 39	51 17	25 18
Fort	0 04	40 43	52 43	27 43
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 05	38 42	48 73	28 02
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 2nd Aug.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.	**29.766**
Temperature of Air	**82.3 degrees.**
Wet Bulb Thermometer	**77.3 ,,**
Dew Point	**74.9 ,,**
Relative humidity of Air	**75%**
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	**6.4 ,,**
Maximum temperature of Air	**86.1 ,,**
Minimum do. do.	**79.2 ,,**
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	**W, WSW.**
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	**187 miles**
Fall of Rain	**0.06 inches**
Total fall during month	**0.15 ,,**
Do, do year..	**39.15 ,,**
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 3rd Aug.	**0.00 ,,**

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Ag.	ft in	h. m.	Aug.	ft in	h. m
Sun	2	9 46	28 0	2	2 41	15 8
		21 23	26 7		15 39	19 5
M	3	10 33	29 2	3	3 34	15 1
		22 19	27 6		16 30	18 4
Tu	4	11 17	30 1	4	4 23	14 4
		23 10	28 3		17 16	17 5
W	5	12 0	30 6	5	5 11	14 1
		24 0	28 7		18 0	16 7
Thu	6	12 42	30 6	6	5 57	14 3
		..	...		18 44	16 3
Fri	7	.. 49	27 5	7	6 42	15 0
		13 21	30 1		19 29	17 3
Sun	9	2 24	28 7	9	8 11	17 4
		14 40	28 1		20 59	17 1

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 8 (Sat.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m.
Aug. 9 (Sun.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
Aug. 10 (Mon.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 10m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd August 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.40 in. of rain, Lahore 0.56 in., Ambala 1.44 in., Hissar 0.38 in. and Delhi 0.26 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in the north and east of the province; the minimum was lower than usual at Hissar and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.12 in. of rain and Allahabad 0.10 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north-west of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.77 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over south-west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded generally elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Day temperature was below normal in upper Sind and at Mount Abu; night temperature was almost as usual throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.16 in. of rain, Veraval 0.17 in. and Surat 1.48 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in Cutch and at Bhavnagar-Para. Temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 1.45 in. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.12 in. and Raipur 0.62 in. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.22 in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the aforesaid station and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.1 deg. and a minimum value of 79.6 deg., both being 2 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in west Hyderabad and the adjoining parts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the west of the division; the minimum was nearly normal everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has again weakened in the central parts of the country and in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and east Punjab and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, the Konkan and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.92 in., Calicut 0.29 in., Cochin 0.54 in., Bangalore 0.52 in. and Negapatam 1.18 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 2nd August 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and been vigorous in the west United Provinces and the east Punjab Conditions remain favourable for the formation of a depression in the north-west of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the United Provinces the east and north Punjab, Central India East, the east Central Provinces, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar the south-west Punjab, Kashmir, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Rangoon one inch; Toungoo, Bhamo, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Puri one; Darbhanga, Gaya two; Bareilly, Mussooree four; Meerut two; Sialkot, Simla, Dharampore three; Murree two; Peshawar one; Nowgong three; Mercara one; Cuddalore one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OF AUGUST 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta ..		0.93	0.87	+0.06	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..		1.33	2.88	—1.55	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.40	19.22	10.66	+8.56	34.77
Lahore ..	0.56	13.49	7.70	+5.79	19.62
Hissar ..	0.38	10.86	5.76	+5.10	14.47
Ambala ..	1.44	25.38	11.97	13.41	30.45
Delhi ..	0.26	17.89	11.39	+6.50	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.12	26.92	12.48	14.44	28.90
Mainpuri ..	..	21.37	10.69	10.68	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.01	25.10	17.25	+7.81	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.03	21.41	14.95	+6.46	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.10	35.29	17.89	17.40	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.21	1.27	+0.94	3.68
Karachi ..	0.05	2.71	4.00	—1.29	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner ..		5.89	4.88	+1.01	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	7.28	9.85	—2.57	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.03	19.73	11.27	—0.49	24.21
Kotah ..	..	19.17	13.54	+5.63	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.77	28.96	29.05	—0.12	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	0.16	2.89	8.50	—5.61	14.39
Dwarka ..	0.02	7.16	8.80	—1.14	13.52
Veraval ..	0.17	15.42	11.73	+3.69	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.05	8.20	16.06	—7.76	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.07	14.04	11.33	+2.71	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat ..	1.48	21.66	25.78	—4.13	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.09	20.86	16.86	+4.04	28.83
Deesa ..	0.07	11.44	12.15	—0.71	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch ..	..	17.59	14.12	+3.47	29.19
Indore ..	0.04	10.70	16.43	—5.73	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.08	34.41	27.13	+7.28	55.11
Saugor ..	1.45	29.61	22.22	+7.39	44.96
Hoshangabad ..	0.12	24.22	23.32	+0.90	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	11.80	14.80	—2.00	29.63
Akola ..	..	9.24	16.00	—6.26	31.35
Amrsoti ..	..	12.96	16.07	—3.12	33.06
Nagpur ..	..	24.91	24.00	+0.91	48.97
Chanda ..	0.06	18.52	25.16	—6.64	51.90
Raipur ..	0.62	34.61	24.93	+9.74	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	..	36.38	44.14	—7.75	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	..	43.86	64.08	20.23	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.03	53.35	62.08	—8.29	94.96
Karwar ..	0.22	83.71	77.50	+6.21	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon ..	..	7.30	9.39	—2.09	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	5.00	8.80	—3.80	22.33
Poona ..	0.03	5.76	12.26	—6.47	27.41
Sholapur ..	..	5.10	9.30	—4.20	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	4.31	8.72	—4.41	20.90
Belgaum ..	..	31.76	25.72	+6.03	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	6.31	12.36	—5.99	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	13.45	16.82	—3.35	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.04	6.22	11.59	—5.37	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	1.92	93.10	76.20	16.90	125.68
Calicut ..	0.29	72.42	66.34	+6.14	117.16
Cochin ..	0.54	61.31	62.60	11.47	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.05	13.31	21.10	—7.79	64.01
Ceylon— Colombo	0.02	46.33	44.36	+1.97	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam ..	..	12.84	11.44	—1.40	41.59
Bellary ..					20.67
Cuddapah ..	..	9.32	7.22	+2.10	31.23
Madras ..	..	0.71	0.29	+0.42	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.52	6.10	7.47	—1.37	30.37
Coimbatore ..	..	3.2	3.21	+0.03	24.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	5.5	3.13	+2.19	33.18
Negapatam ..	1.18	2.66	3.43	—0.83	54.98

INDIGENT MUSLIMS IN ENGLAND.

AN APPEAL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We venture to commend strongly, for your co-operation and support, the appeal attached hereto by Mr. Abdeali Shaikh Mahomedali Anik, Honorary Treasorer of the British Red Crescent Society and the London Mosque Fund, who has devoted many years of his life in the promotion of Moslem interests.

It is a real scandal, which reflects discredit on the followers of Islam that indigent Moslems dying in England, for want of an organisation with sufficient funds to give them a decent burial in accordance with the rites of their religion, should be buried at the expense of the local Board of Guardians. Every other community in London and its neighbourhood possesses an organisation and funds for giving a proper burial to the indigent followers of their respective faiths. The Parsees, the Jews and Christians have all made provision for that purpose.

The absence of any such provision for the burial of indigent Moslems must be a cause of sorrow to every follower of our faith who loves Islam. We trust, therefore, that you will not only give your own support but enlist in this behalf the support of other pious co-religionists who may be in sympathy with the object of the appeal.—Yours, etc.

AGA KHAN.
AMEER ALI.

London.

London, July 1925.

Dear Sir or Madam,

Within recent years large numbers of Moslems have flocked to London as the centre of the British Empire; many of them are in poor circumstances, and when they happen to die, unless their burial is assisted by some more fortunate member of their religion, they are placed in the grave at the expense of the Local Guardians. In the absence of any Moslem organisation or funds, they have been buried in Christian Cemeteries without Moslem rites. This is a great scandal, considering how members of the Christian, Parsee and Jewish communities help in the burial of indigent members of their religions.

A provision for the proper burial of indigent Moslems dying in this country, in accordance with the rites of the Moslem religion, appears to be acutely needed.

In furtherance of this purpose a scheme has been prepared and a committee has been formed under the Presidency of H. H. The Aga Khan, and the Chairmanship of the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, to obtain funds for the burial of indigent Moslems.

Barclay's Bank Head Office, have consented to act as Custodian Trustees of a Trust Fund for the Burial of Indigent Moslems in the United Kingdom.

A plot of ground has been exclusively reserved for Moslem burial.

Any amount you may feel disposed to contribute towards this pious object will be gratefully received and faithfully applied. This object is so pious that it requires no further recommendation.

Contributions to be sent either to Barclays' Bank Ltd., Head Office, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3, or to the undersigned (Hon. Treasurer of the Fund) Bilbter Buildings, Billiter Street, London, E.C. 3. When sending contributions is should be clearly stated that they are for the Trust Fund for the Burial of Indigent Moslems in the United Kingdom.

The name of any Moslem who contributes the sum of £100 or over will be added in the Trust Deed as Patron.

The names of those who help in this pious work will live for ever in the heart of every Moslem.

Yours faithfully,
A. S. M. ANIK,
Hon. Treasurer & Secretary.

The following are among the Contributions to this pious work:—

The Aga Khan, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., £200

Syed Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E., LL.D., £55.

A. S. M. Anik £100.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 2.

The Tilak anniversary was celebrated yesterday by the local Congress Committee. In the afternoon some competitions in spinning were held wherein several boys, girls and ladies also took part. In the evening a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Narayanrao Joshi. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Masur and Prof. Datar, who in short speeches dilated on the qualities of head and heart possessed by Lokmanya. The special feature of yesterday's meeting was the co-operation of Mr. Marathe, a well-known pleader of "Liberal" views.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN POONA.

POONA, Aug. 3.

His Excellency General Sir Claude W. Jacob, Commander-in-Chief, arrived here last night accompanied by Lady Jacob and Major Harvey, Military Secretary and Captain Osborne, A. D. C. The party detrained this morning alighting at Governor's railway siding at Kirkee and proceeded to Government House where they will be guests of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson during their stay in Poona. A lengthy programme of visits of inspection to various units in Poona and Kirkee will occupy His Excellency's time during his three days' stay here. To-night His Excellency the Governor gives a dance at the Government House in honour of the Commander-in-Chief and tomorrow afternoon Sir Claude and Lady Jacob will lunch with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club and later attend the first day of the Poona Summer Meeting. The party will leave Kirkee at 11-53 p.m. on the 15th instant for Bombay to meet the new Commander-in-Chief and His Excellency the Viceroy.—A.P.

BERAR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Berar Legislation Committee met at Amraoti from 15th to 17th of July

The only business before the Committee was the introduction of the draft of the Land Revenue Code for Berar, and Sir Bertram Standen, the Finance Member, acted as the sponsor of the Bill. Sir B. P. Standen made a very brief speech in justification of the provisions in the Bill.

The brunt of the opposition naturally fell upon Mr. B. G. Khaparde, the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Council. Mr. Khaparde vindicated his reputation as a good and impressive speaker and was, surpassed in this respect only by Mr. R. M Deshmukh, Bar-at-law, whose straight talk and bold repartee contributed not a little to the animation of the debate which was growing rather languid and insipid on account of the monotony of arguments advanced.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Brahma fell in with the views of the elected members on most of the debatable points; but his attempt to ridicule the theory of peasant proprietorship, on which each and every member had laid such a pointed emphasis, made him the butt of ridicule among the spectators. R. B. Brahma spoke with evident consciousness of the unassailableness of his position, when he attributed the ownership of the land to the King who was called "Bhoo-pati" in ancient Sanskrit texts, but he found in Mr. R. M. Deshmukh an opponent who tore R. B. Brahma's theory to pieces by quoting another word "nripati" which meant the protector of men," but which according to Rao Bahadur's interpretation would mean "the owner of men" thus converting all men into the slaves of ancient kings! Rao Bahadur Brahma was paid in his own coin.

"Who owns the land? the State or the cultivator?"—this was the cardinal point at issue, and the popular representatives acquitted themselves ably of their task by maintaining the proprietorship of the cultivator. The solution of this question in favour of the agriculturists naturally turns the land revenue into a tax rather than rent. Taxes are liable to increase or decrease according to the needs of the exchequer; and if land revenue is put down as a tax, it could not admit of an enhancement unless Government made out a strong case for an increase in taxation. At present, nearly 60 lacs of rupees are shown as a surplus after defraying all the legitimate expenses of the administration in Berar. An automatic increase in land revenue at each settlement was therefore entirely out of court. Thus the whole land revenue policy of the Government has been thrown into the melting pot and although it is more than doubtful whether Government will pay heed to and act upon the advice of the Berar Legislative Committee, credit is abundantly due to all the elected members irrespective of their political creeds.

The Bill was, after a full fledged debate for three days, referred to a select committee of 12 members of whom 4 are Government servants, 5 are declared Swarajists, 2 are Liberals and 1 is an Independent.

The path before the agriculturist in Berar is clear as daylight He has to carry on an intensive and a sustained agitation to defend his rights. Popular meetings must be held all over Berar to voice their feelings and demonstrate their support to their representatives who have so valiantly championed their cause in the Committee Will the workers in Berar rise up to the occasion, go from village to village, and open the eyes of the ignorant tiller of the soil to the danger ahead?

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress will be held in Bombay from January 4th to January 9th 1926.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, has consented to be Patron of the meeting and Mr. A. Howard, C.I.E., Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, will be President.

Papers, proposed to be read at the Congress, should be forwarded to the General Secretary, or the President of the Section before which it is intended to be read, together with a short abstract, not later than October 15th, 1925 for submission to the Sectional Publication Committees. Members are informed that not more than ten minutes will be allowed for the reading of any paper.

The local secretaries will be Professor G. R. Paranjape, Professor of Physics, Royal Institute of Science, and Principal A. J. Turner, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay, to whom all enquiries as to accommodation should be addressed. It is particularly requested that very early intimation of the accommodation required should be sent to the local Secretaries. Mr. S. P. Agharkar is the General Secretary of the Congress, his address being 35, Balyganj Circular Road, Calcutta.

Sectional Presidents for the Bombay Meeting of the Congress will be:—

Agriculture, G. S. Henderson, Esq., Imperial Agriculturist, Pusa (Bihar); Mathematics and Physics, Prof Megh Nath Saha, D.Sc., Professor of Physics Allahabad University; Chemistry, Dr. B. B. Dey, D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras; Zoology, Prof H. R. Mehra, PhD. Professor of Zoology Benares Hindu University; Botany, Rev. E. Blatter, S.J., St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Geology, Professor B. Sahni, D.Sc., Professor of Botany, Lucknow University; Anthropology, N. Subramaniya Iyer, M.A., Senior Dewan Peshkar, Trivandrum, Travancore; Medical and Veterinary Research, Dr. P. Row, M.D., D.Sc., c/o Bhaiekar's Hospital Girgaon, Bombay.; Psychology, Dr. Haridas Bhattacharji, M.A., Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Dacca University.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks Closed Occasional Day.
Harwood League: B.B., R.A. vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5.

Opening ceremony of the Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building by Sir Leslie Wilson, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Australia per S.S. "Mongolia" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. (Tuesday).

SIR VITHALDAS MEMORIAL BUILDING.—The opening ceremony of the above building will be performed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARIS OLYMPIC GAMES.—On Tuesday, 4th August, there will be an illustrated Lecture on "The Olympic Games—Paris 1924," at 9-15 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road. All are welcome. Admission free.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

LOST RAILWAY SEASON TICKET.—A B.B. & C.I. Railway second class season ticket issued to one Durgadutta Savalkar and found near the High Court, has been sent to this office by the finder. The owner of the ticket can have it by calling at this office.

G. S. B. SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE.—The adjourned extra-ordinary general meeting of the Goud Saraswat Scholarship League, Bombay will be held in the League's Office to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m (S. T.) and will proceed further with its work of adopting the rules. All members are requested to be present.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and all subordinate organisations are informed that the Working Committee which met at Calcutta recently has decided that no one who is not dressed in Khaddar is entitled to take part in Congress meetings or proceedings.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd August, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 3rd idem:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 76 Total mortality this day last year 111.

GOKHALE'S ART PICTURES EXHIBITION.—To-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. there is going to be the grand opening of the above Exhibition of clay pictures prepared and designed by Mr. Gokhale, a well-known sculptor, at Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi. Some of the scenes in the Exhibition are marvellous and surprising. The Exhibition is open to all class of people and the admission fee is annas two only.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo left Aden at 1 a.m. on the 2nd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 30th ultimo left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 1st instant.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The second ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held on Thursday, the 6th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, Ground floor, Dhobi Talao, with the Vice-President Prof. Candy Batley, in the chair, when Mr. R. P. Mears, Reinforced Concrete Specialist, will read a paper on "Notes on Portland Cement." The meeting is open to the public.

MASS MEETING OF WORLI KOLIS.—A mass meeting of the Kolis of Worli will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the acquisition of their village by the Bombay City Improvement Trust. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will preside, and among the speakers will be Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, Balubhai Desai, Dr. Javle and Father Dias. The public are earnestly requested to attend the meeting to support the cause of these poor people.

RAKSHABANDHAN CEREMONY.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, a public meeting will be held today (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty, when Mrs. Gokhale, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Seth L. R. Tahrsee, Drs. Velkar, Kalyandas J. Desai, and Savarkar and Seth Shivdas Chapsi will speak on Rakhi Paurnima. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai will preside. The Rakshabandhan ceremony will also be performed by the volunteers. Mr. Patwardhan, the Patta Shishya of Pandit Vishnu Digambar will, at the beginning of the meeting, sing "the Hindu's Unity Song."

PANCHAL-MAYA BRAHMA SAMAJ CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the members was held on Sunday the 7th June last in the Hall of the Parel Settlement to elect office-bearers when the following Managing Committee was appointed to conduct the affairs during the current year (1925-26):—

Chairman.—Mr. Pandurang Bhiwaji Masurekar.

Members:—Messrs. Sitaram Daji Masurekar, Ladoba Babji Varerker, Pandurang Babaji Sonwadeker, Gopinath Atmaram Patker, Dattaram Sitaram Kalsekar, and Sakharam Baburao Tirwedekar.

Honorary Secretaries:—Mr. G. M. Mesrr and Mr. N. A. Kumameker.

FATAL FALL.

On Thursday at about 7 a.m. one Ekhnan Hira Jadhav, was working on s.s. "Entania" at Princess Docks and accidentally fell down from a sea holding while applying paint to the fennel. He sustained injuries and was removed to G. T. Hospital, where he died on Sunday evening, death being due to pneumonia following injuries sustained.

The Coroner held an inquest at G. T. Hospital on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MOHURRUM IN THE SUBURBS.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATION ALL ROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, August 3.

Ever since the stoppage of Taboot celebrations in Bombay huge crowds from there migrate to Bandra, Kurla and Thana to view, or participate in, the Taboot processions which are allowed to come off as usual since time immemorial, without any such restrictions as now obtain in Bombay.

On account of their nearness and special transport facilities provided by the Railway Companies, people from Bombay and the mofussil come in throngs to Bandra and Kurla, and the Railway make a roaring business. At Kurla, at the lowest computation, there must have been no less than 200,000 people from outside assembled. Though Bandra cannot claim to have attracted such a big crowd yet it was big enough to give the Police no little trouble to tackle, which, it cannot be denied, was done with commendable tact and good will. Mr. Lovereth, the present District Superintendent, allowed the revellers to dance and indulge in all their usual antics to their heart's content, for he seems to realize that to a lover of dancing, high class or barbarian, nothing is so provoking as to be unnecessarily disturbed when he

HAROLD LLOYD AT PATHE'S.

A scene from "Dr. Jack" featuring Harold Lloyd. This film is being shown at Pathe's this week

is in the thick of it. The crowds, no doubt seemed to appreciate the latitude given to them and behaved themselves there being no untoward incident to mar the occasion.

AT KURLA

Mr. Ring, the Circle Inspector, was detailed for special duty, for in this town on account of the topographical peculiarities of the route of the processions to tide over the possibility of a serious "thok-a-thok" (hand to hand fight) between two existing factions here the police officer-in-charge must have the right sort of head on his shoulders. It is notorious that for many years there has been a deep-rooted grudge against each other between the residents of Kasaiwada (Butcher quarters) and the town people. This illwill, it appears, is confined only to matters pertaining to the occasion of the Taboot, and the same tortuous route of the processions along which the two taboots have to pass puts a great strain on the police in regulating and timing the movement of the procession so as to avoid all possibility of the two factions colliding for, if through any lack of vigilance or tact, this were to occur, there would undoubtedly be a great fracas attended with bloodshed. Precautions also had to be taken to avoid accidents owing to the overhead electric wires along the route. On account of these wires no taboot could be more than 15 feet high. Anyhow both the parties were glad that in dealing with them the authorities showed no partiality whatever and so at Kurla also the Taboot Day passed off peacefully.

AT THANA

However good a place Thana may be for a pilgrimage to atone for one's sins it is absolutely useless for picnicing purposes. Moreover the distance from Bombay is comparatively much more than Bandra and Kurla. So, naturally, the Taboot Day did not attract any big Bombay crowd and the Police had a comparatively easy job to perform.

GRIEVANCES OF IDAR STATE SUBJECTS.

ANOTHER PUBLIC PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal a public meeting of the Idar State subjects was held at the Hirabag Hall, on the 26th July under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A.

The Secretary of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal explained at length the circumstances under which the meeting was called. He stated that the Government of Idar seeing the agitation carried on by the Mandal on behalf of the subjects was trying to curb its activities and further growth. It had issued orders prohibiting the entry of workers of the Mandal and certain vernacular papers into the State without the previous permission of H. H. the Maharaja of Idar. The resentment of the Idar subjects in Bombay against such restrictions was, of course, very keen, but he advised them to be calm and patient and work out the freedom of the people by the steadfast and constitutional agitation. He further remarked that the attempt made by one Mr. Tulsiram to support the statement appearing in the local papers under the signatures of some sixty persons, by calling a meeting in that very hall on Saturday the 25th July had failed miserably. This proved clearly that the activities of the Mandal were legal and were in conformity with the sentiments of the Idar population both in Bombay and Idar State.

He expressed his sincere obligation to the President of the day and exhorted the audience to carry on the work of the Mandal on the lines that may be laid down by their worthy president.

"A STRANGE INCIDENT."

Mr. M. H. Mehta then moved the following resolution:—

The public meeting of the Idar Raj Subjects assembled in Bombay on Sunday the 26th July under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal (i.e. the Idar Subjects' Association) passes a Resolution as follows:—

"With a view to removing the trouble caused and being caused to the subjects in the Idar Raj owing to the unsatisfactory administration and with a view to making improvements which may lead to the prosperity of the Subjects by (the spread of) education in the Raj, the Idar Prajakiya Mandal has, during the last 5 (five) months, taken quiet and peaceful steps for educating the subjects' opinion and has likewise from time to time loyally and humbly carried on dignified correspondence with His Highness the Maharaja of Idar. However, as His Highness did not accept some letters, properly voicing (the opinions of the subjects, sent by the said Mandal i.e. Association), and did not acknowledge receipt of some copies of the said letter had to be forwarded to His Highness the Maharaja through His Honour the Political Agent Saheb of Mahikantha. In the meanwhile a strange incident has taken place (namely that) a writing full of such allegations as "There is peace in Idar Raj; the Idar Prajakiya Mandal is an impudent, unrestrained, ignorant and sedious (association)" has been published in some newspapers in Bombay as a Public Notice bearing the signatures, taken through the Officers of the Raj, of only 60 or 65 persons from a few villages of the Idar Raj. Against the same the subjects of Idar (state) in Bombay held a public meeting on the 19th July and unanimously passed a Resolution of protest, which news has been already published in newspapers. Moreover, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Idar has promulgated in the State Injunction No. 7626 dated 18th July 1925 prohibiting the entry into Idar Raj of the 9 (nine) workers in the management of the said Mandal (Association). Against the same this meeting declares its emphatic protest and requests that His Highness may be pleased to annul the said injunction. This meeting authorizes the respected President of to-day's meeting to send this Resolution to the proper quarters."

Mr. Harikrishna Mulji Kothari seconded the Resolution and the same was unanimously carried by the audience amid cheers and cries of "Vandemataram".

The second Resolution which was proposed by Mr. S. K. Yagnik and supported by Messrs. K. P. Vyas, Kodarlal and G. K. Shukla ran as follows:—

"This public meeting of the Subjects of the Idar Raj in Bombay collected under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal (i.e. the Idar Subjects' Association) passes a resolution as follows:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Idar has, by issuing an injunction against the entry into his State of the newspapers named the "Hindustan", the "Saurashtra" and the "Prajamat" out of the public news-papers which are the means of human refinement made an attack on the progress of the life of the State subjects and has closed the way of the promulgation of the real state of the subjects. Against this, to-day's meeting declares an emphatic protest and requests that the said injunction may be withdrawn or annulled forthwith. This meeting authorizes the respected President of to-day's meeting to send the aforesaid Resolution to the proper quarters."

The Resolution was put to vote and declared as unanimously passed.

Mr. P. G. Javiwalla then narrated the sufferings of the people of the State, amidst cries of "shame" from the audience.

Master Chhagonlal Surajram of Kadiadra and Jatashankerbhai, the two workers of the Mandal who are prohibited from entering the territories of the State made a pathetic appeal for funds and promised to carry on the agitation to the best of their powers until the same was crowned with success. Rs. 132 was subscribed on the spot by the audience. Mr. Khabashanker of Vadali paid Rs. 35 which he said he collected from the people of Vadali by way of reply to the signatories to the notice advertised in the Press which was a strong proof of the people's support and approval of the Mandal's work.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta expressed his sincere thanks to the Mandal for giving him an opportunity to preside over their functions of the day and remarked that he considered it to be his proud privilege as a subject of an Indian State to preside over their deliberations and to serve his fellow subjects. He further remarked:—"The Indian Government have thought it fit to adopt measures to give protection to the Princes by the Princes' Protection Act of 1923 and to their permanant shame have done hitherto nothing to protect the interests of the poor Indian State subjects. They seem to take pride in dethroning the Maharana of Udepur or the Holker in 1902 and Nabha recently, but can do nothing for poor subjects. If the Central Government appoint an independent Commission to make enquiries into the distresses and mal-administration of Idar, I am sure there will be strange revelations. Gentlemen, the prince is responsible for all the overt acts of his times for, in fact he can by his diligence or carelessness mend or end many wrongs. The Idar Maharaja seems to be a weakling and a puppet in the hands of his ignorant and selfish officers or vice versa. I advise you to make your voice heard to the Bombay Government and Central Indian Government and not to leave this agitation until it is brought to a successful close. I will advise you to start an agitation to request the Government to enact People's Protection Act at an early date by a joint deliberation of all the Indian States subjects. I am sure, I can entrust you this big agitation, as by your present agitation you have proved within four months' short period that you can carry on this constitutional agitation like the Kathiawar and Deccan Rajkiya Parishad and I appeal to all these bodies and their workers to start this agitation at once. I further direct you to make the movement known to Mahatma Gandhi and the All India National Congress, Gujarat Rajkiya Parishad and other public bodies and appeal for their help in this your work and this when given, I am sure will lead you to glory and success.

The President and the nine workers of the Mandal who were restricted by the State Order were garlanded by the Captain of the Idar Volunteer Corps amidst cheers of "Bandemataram".

After the vote of thanks to the president and sincere expression of gratitude to the ladies attending the meeting dispersed at 11-45 p.m. (S. T.).

PATHAN HOOLIGANISM.

4 CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr D. N. D. Khandallwalla at the Girgaum Police Court in the case in which seven Pathans were charged with causing grievous hurt to one Amber Mohamed on the 28th May. Four of the accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each, on in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Ambeer Mohamed was the complainant and the accused were: Yar Mahomed, Yakhiar Manwar, Mahomed Jin Sarang, Shef Khan Rahimat Khan, Doulat Khan, Shahadad, Yelli Fate Mahomed and Gulam Zirgani. It was alleged that these men had assaulted the complainant with sticks and knives as he was returning from the Prince's Dock on the day in question. Mr. Mankar conducted the prosecution while the first accused was defended by Mr. Sorab Kapadia the second and third accused by Mr. N. F. Jangalwalla, fourth and sixth by Mr. J. Kapadia and the fifth and the last by Mr. H. Dalal.

The facts of the case have already been reported. Accused Nos. 1, 6 and 7 were already discharged at a previous hearing and the case against the rest was allowed to proceed. All the accused pleaded not guilty. The first, sxth and seventh accused stated that they did not know anything about the incident and were not present on the scene of the affray.

The second accused stated that on the day in question he was returning from the shipping office when he saw one Buroo take out a knife and tried to stab the third accused. Whereupon he, the third and the fifth accused ran away and flourished sticks in self-defence. The complainant fell down and he did not know what happened to him after.

The third accused stated that he saw the complainant returning in a taxi from the Dock and demanded Rs. 20 when the complainant began to abuse him and took out a knife and struck him on the arm.

The fifth accused stated that he saw scuffle going on in which one Buroo was about to stab the third accused with a knife. He snatched the knife away and in doing so cut his own palm.

His Worship convicted the second, third fourth and fifth accused and sentenced them as above. Out of the fine if recovered Rs. 250 were to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE

+4

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. stated:—

Monday's closing rate +4

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

On Sunday night, there was great excitement at Ranti Street, Old Nagpada when it was known that the wall on the east side of a four storeyed building had given way. Fire Bridgades from Babula Tank and the Ambulance immediately repaired to the scene of the accident and removed the debris. Fortunately no one was injured. The building belonged to one Abdul Razak Rahimtulla.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

1ST DAY MEETING.

"SELECTIONS BY" SENEX.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Div. I.—5 fur. 3-0 p.m.

SAGAB	1
AMANRA	2
OLOG DANCE	3

THE ALEPPO PLATE. (Div. II.)—5 Fur. 3-30 p.m.

FAISAL	1
SHAHABAD	2
JADRAN	3

THE ALEPPO PLATE. (Div. II.) 5 Fur. 4-0 p.m.

ALCIS	1
ZULU	2
MAGIC KING	3

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE 6 Fur. 4-30 p.m.

STEEL BLUE	1
MEDINA	2
BHOPAL HOPE	3

THE ROYSTON PLATE. 1 Mile. 5 p.m.

JOVIAL	1
DEMI VOLT	2
MERRY GIFT	3

THE EPSOM PLATE. 6 Fur. 5-30 p.m.

SCYPHIUS	1
BRASIDAS	2
LORD ALDOBOROUGH	3

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE. 5 Fur. 6 p.m.

VERGE	1
DIVIDE	2
DISCOBOLUS	3

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. 6 Fur. 6-30 p.m

MOZAN	1
SILVER THRUSH	2
MALIKAZAMAN	3

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The final of the I.F.A. Shield Tournament took place to-day on the Calcutta grounds. The contesting sides were 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers and 1st Bn Cheshire Regiment. The Cheshires were the favourites but the Fusiliers beat them scundly and won the Shield by five goals to one. The Fusiliers were the better-balanced team. Devan their inner left and Gneatrix their right back were undoubtedly the best players of the day. His Excellency the Governor with Lady Kerr was present and distributed the prices. The I. F. A. has decided to make over a certain portion of the proceeds of to-day's charity match to the Das Memorial Fund. The public response however was not great.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The Private Secretary of the Maharaja of Patiala writes to say:—

The 2nd All-India Chess Championship Tournament will be held in next February at Patiala under the gracious patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala. In order to give a chance to the players who exclusively cultivate Indian style of the game the next tournament will be played on European as well as on Indian system. There shall be separate prizes for both varieties of the game equal in value and number to those given at the first Championship tournament. The prizes at the last tournament ranged in value from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 200 there being 6 prizes in all. There shall be no entrance fee, the only qualification for entry being that the players should be bona-fide contestants enjoying sound reputation for good play. It is hoped that entries will be received early in order to enable arrangements for accommodation and stay of the players at Patiala to be made in time. All competitors will be His Highness' guests during the tournament days. The Chess Associations and Clubs are particularly requested to send in the names of their nominees before the end of the current year to the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala who should be addressed on all matters connected with the Tournament.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONVERSION LOAN.

A Government Press Communique says: The approximate figures of applications for conversion loan during the period from 13th July, 1925, to the 1st of August, 1925, inclusive are published below for general information.

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

1925 Bonds Rs.	87,61,000
1926 Bonds Rs.	9,36,76,000
1927 Bonds Rs.	4,68,67,000
1928 Bonds Rs.	1,93,34,000
Total Rs.	16,91,38,000

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT. BONDS 1935.

1925 Bonds Rs.	34,29,000
1926 Bonds Rs.	2,95,84,000
Total Rs.	3,30,13,000
Grand total of conversions Rs.	20,21,51,000

FREE KICKS.

(BY CENTRE-HALF.)

Football enthusiasts are looking forward to the Charity Match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Artillery fixed for the coming Saturday. In view of the large demand for seats, arrangements have been made with Rose and Co., so that seats may be reserved at that establishment on a payment of two rupees per seat. Souvenir programmes and flags with the colours of the competing teams have kindly been supplied, free of charge, by the "Times of India," and these will be distributed to all those who assist in increasing the funds through the medium of the collection box. To increase the impatience of spectators before the match, and to maintain the fighting spirit during the interval, sweet music will be disbursed by the Pipers of the Gordon Highlanders on "ye old Heeland Squealer." It is hoped that all will play the game and turn up in good time so as to facilitate the task of the management. In their first meeting the Bombay Gymkhana won the argument by three goals to one and, as they are keen on repeating the performance, the game is sure to be an exciting one. The W. I. F. A., in its usual sporting way, has decided to bear the brunt of all incidental expenses—which will amount to no inconsiderable sum—thus leaving the gross takings to be devoted enleaving to the noble cause of charity.

The past week's football though being devoid of any superfluous abundance of science, has atoned in another direction, that is, by the large scores put up. The Y. M. C. A., "B" were good enough in submitting to a thorough drubbing by the second string of the Bombay Gymkhana which registered the record score, this season, of seven goals. The G. I. P. "B" tried hard to emulate them but fell short by one goal the West Works winning easily by half a dozen goals. Not to be outdone however, the G. I. P. "A" strove hard to let the score mount, but the West Yorks were unwilling to take advantage of their good nature and only scored five goals. The Y. M. C. A. first team showed their best form this season but luck was against them and they had to retire beaten by four goals by the Army Details. I could tell of many more sad events, but unfortunately I have never shone as a tragedian and my pen fails me. The redeeming feature of the week was the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B.B.R.A. which resulted in a win for the former by the odd goal in three. If anything, the Gunners had the best of the game, but the fact that three of their players were crocked handicapped them considerably. Muller gave a delightful exhibition and showed that he was by far the cleverest player we have in Bombay. It was a thrilling game and the feeling gripped even the spectators on the free sides who could scarcely contain their delight when the Gymkhana scored the winning goal. The little chokras round the Gymkhana goal threw their caps in the air and in every way showed their patronage. This is a time when true zeal rises to the surface. One of the caps happened to fall in the goal mouth. Now any ordinary individual would pick it up and place it behind the goal line. Not so the goalie, however, who needs must cultivate a sound kick, and as they would not allow him the free use of the ball, he utilised the cap as a substitute. Zeal of this sort is touching, and, I am sure, highly commendable. For some time past I have noticed a remarkable tendency in goal-keepers putting too much elevation in their clearing shots which, of course, robs them of the element of length. I must say I did not exactly approve of the said goalie's practice but at least his kick lacked that tendency which amounts to ballooning. In fact the ball shot straight along the ground until it cleared the post, and that is what should be aimed at.

"THE HANDCUFF KING."

At the Excelsior Theatre Murry, the Handcuff King, as he is called, has been delighting the audiences by his astonishing feats. Murry can free himself from any manacles that the ingenuity of man can devise. He has challenged the Police and jail authorities of the world to put him under any fetters which he cannot get rid of. His most noteworthy feat is what is called the "5,000 dollar trunk mystery." He is handcuffed and bound and placed in a box from which he escapes in a few seconds. How he does all this one cannot discover because he enters a closed cabin to extricate himself from the handcuffs and the fetters. "It is neither trickery nor magic," he explains, "but merely a demonstration of skill."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 3.

			Rs.	a.
3½	per cent.	Rupee Paper	69	11
4	per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36..	87	0
5	per cent.	War Loan 1929-47.. ..	96	0
5	per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	100	5
5	per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	100	5
5½	per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	105	14
5½	per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	101	14
6	per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101	14
6	per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102	12
6	per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104	10
6	per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	105	2
6	per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105	12
6½	per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	106	11
4	per cent.	Port Trust 1974 ..	76	8
4	per cent.	Municipal 1974 ..	76	0
4	per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	76	0
6	per cent.	Port Trust 1930 ..	100	4
6	per cent.	Municipal 1929-49 ..	100	8

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1925.

AN OBNOXIOUS MEASURE.

In February last, the Government of India sprung a surprise on the Assembly by introducing a Contempt of Courts Bill. We hope in the last few months, Sir B. N. Sarma has had time to examine the actual bearings and potentialities of a new law designed to increase the hazards of the newspaper profession and to discourage the practice of free comment. The Bill has been produced without any just cause or provocation, and the judgment of the Law Member will be considerably influenced if he reads the reasoned representation submitted by the Journalists' Association of India. The profession does not call for any licence or privilege at the expense of the dignity of any court functioning in British India. When a new law is proposed, it contemplates certain prohibitions and penalities, and they add to the distress of an already hazardous profession. The Bill is prefaced by the usual Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is not alleged, however, that there has been extensive abuse of the privilege of comment in India to the damage of courts. Restraints and terrors are introduced in cases of scandalous excess. In regard to the Contempt of Courts Bill, it seems to have come into existence without predisposing causes. On this consideration alone, the enactment of the Bill should be opposed and we trust the Law Member will sympathetically weigh the grievances of the press so ably presented by the Journalists' Association. It cannot be said that the High Courts in India are under-armed with the means of punishment for offending critics. The inherent powers of the High Court and the specific provisions of our Criminal law are ample enough to safe-guard the prestige of judicial authorities. The plea that there has been a conflict of opinion among the High Courts is unsustainable. The alleged conflict relates to casual observations and not to direct judgments. The machinery of correction now existing is sufficient, and the fact that cases of contempt have been scarce, is irrefutable evidence in support of abandoning the measure. The repressive principle advanced in the Bill is an anachronism. In England action for contempt is by general consent discouraged. The press there is outspoken and when sensational cases occur they run their own business of investigation which they call "Sherlocking." A distant imitation of the practice is considered dangerous in India regardless of the paltriness of its effect and the *bona-fides* of enquiry. The criterion to be applied is whether a narrative of facts or an expression of comment is so flagrant as to interfere with the due administration of justice. In India where executive authorities have a dominant voice in the administration, there is real need for healthy and fearless comment. The danger is that there may be too little of it and that the executive is not quite reconciled to the privileges of the press. Where there is imminent risk of the due administration of justice being prejudiced there is need for correction and the courts are fully empowered to use the specific provision of the law.

The Bill preferred by the Government of India revives and enlarges a jurisdiction which is steadily becoming obsolete in civilised countries. In India where judicial and executive functions are inextricably combined and where officials are exceptionally sensitive to affront, a blank-cheque measure of the kind favoured by the Government of India, is peculiarly liable to abuse. Journalists are willing to co-operate in the preservation of the dignity of courts, and it is up to the executive to encourage free criticism as long as it does not transgress decency. We doubt if the present measure has been prompted by the representations of the High Courts who having their dignity safe-guarded have little cause for complaint. The peril to the press is magnified by the provision that "subordinate courts" have the power of taking action outside the authority of existing law. Journalists have to see that they do not "lower or attempt to lower the authority of the Court." There are innumerable laws providing for "courts" out of the ranks of officials whose decisions are subject to the review of the High Court. They are a large and indeterminate body, but all of them can function at their best only when there is healthy criticism by unawed observers. We have no patience with the reply that only transgressors need fear the law. On this crude jurisprudence, the punishment of any offence may be put down as decapitation, the opponents being given the comfort that only offenders are liable and no one is under any obligation to violate the law. The over-elaboration of crimes and punishments tends to depress civic self-respect and the sense of personal liberty, which are not abstractions but operative facts in public life. Under the new bill, all courts have the power of initiating action, irrespective of jury or detached trial. The measure embraces all "courts" subordinate to the High Court, and we are convinced that in the case of subordinate courts presided over by inefficient and irascible officers, the power of immediate commitment will be a thing of tragic peril to a free profession.

We would emphasise that the measure brings within its purview not only those who editorially comment on the conduct of a Court but those who reports its proceedings. The representative of the Associated Press who reports a sensational case in Sholapur is as much liable to the penalties of the law as the editor who comments on it in a newspaper in Bombay. As time passes, the description of trials is enlivened with graphic touches of personality, behaviour, and exceptional developments. A deviation in narrative is apt to constitute contempt in the eyes of the mofussil judge or the mofussil magistrate or the mofussil munsiff. This is not an occasion when Anglo-Indian papers can wisely regard the menace as something to which Indian journals, usually more outspoken and more impetient of errors, are exclusively vulnerable. Contempt of court is possible both in plain narrative and in ill-considered comment, and they occasionally blend. Is it advisable to arm all subordinate courts with so large and fateful a measure of discretion? We think they would be prone to the abuse of law, unaccustomed as they are to the strong arc-light of publicity. Nor do they possess the competence and generous outlook of the High Court Judge. We repeat that the legal danger of the measure is serious to all classes of newspapers, and not to the pestiferous Indian editor alone; the question of practical liabilities may not admit of an equal generalisation. Here is an opportunity for those who flaunt their desire to work "constructively for the good of India." The possibilities cannot be minimised when judicial and executive powers are blended in the same authorities. The executive authorities are often impatient of criticism. When Mrs. Besant was interned in 1917, Lord Ronaldshay's Government issued the dictum that adverse comment in Bengal would be improper as the event related to a different "jurisdiction." We recall the ineptitude to emphasise that even the highest executive officers are peculiarly apt to mistake the relevancy of press comment and to resent it. Is it safe, then, to leave such a wide discertion of action to all the courts? Actually it must operate as a restraint on legitimate criticism. Already journalism in India, which is reaching adolescence, has enough of adversity and peril besetting its course. We do not want any more of vexatious penalties to distract the journalist. The absence of fresh punitive measures has not so far produced any intolerable crop of obliquities, and if the Government have any consideration for the growth of free institutions in the country they must without any hesitation justify their credit by dropping so gratuitous and reactionary a measure as the Contempt of Courts Bill.

THE NAGPUR BAIT.

Sir Montagu Butler's address to the C. P. Council was exceedingly civil without being really conciliatory. He had no concessions to offer, but he declared that he was anxious to see the Swarajists take up "responsibilities" or, in other words, to take up jobs as Ministers. When the Liberals sought office in 1921, diarchy was not so thoroughly exposed in practice as it is to-day. Now a system condemned by the experimenting Liberals is offered for the benefit of the party which spurned it in advance and whose prescience has been proved by the disillusionment of the optimists. Swarajists are invited to perform work without faith. In return for this make-believe surrender, we hear the Government are prepared to grant a Royal Commission. Swarajists, it would seem, must make up for their past disdain. The situation is difficult because Pandit Motilal has gone the length of joining the Skeen Committee. The step has been justified on the ground that the Swarajist Executive had changed their Rules. The exigent habit of regularisation by new rules, is not quite satisfactory. Seeing that in the Skeen Committee Pandit Motilal is only one out of a baker's dozen, his acceptance of a seat on the Muddiman Committee would have been a trifle more dignified, but the Rules were not changed then as now. Indian opinion on the Skeen Committee will be less effective than progressive opinion in the Muddiman Committee since it concerns the Army. While Pandit Motilal investigates the problem of an Indian Sandhurst, the question of accepting Ministerships engages the attention of diffident Swarajists. Save in Bengal and the C. P., the present non-Swarajist ministries will endure until the next election whose prospects must not be prejudiced by the expediency of Swarajists. Sir Montagu Butler knows full well that the Swarajists are under a direct pledge to the electors not to accept office. The right reply for the Swarajists to give is a reference to the fact and the suggestion of the only alternative, the dissolution of the Council. Neither in Bengal nor in the C. P. where the Governors affect super-constitutional propriety is that honourable course taken. They simply repeat the offer to put the Swarajists very much in the wrong with regard to the electorates. Bureaucrats who expatiate on the education of the electorates should not recommend a breach of mandate.

The C. P. Swarajists may in the second place ask for time to decide. Lord Reading is due back this week and he will address the Assembly soon. We should know whether he has anything genuine or respectable to offer. Furthermore, the Assembly will take certain decisions with regard to the Muddiman Report. Sir Leslie Wilson has said that these are momentous matters, of no primary concern to the provinces, but the reform in the provinces is the direct issue raised by the Muddiman report. The C. P. Swarajists should ask for time to consider their course in the lignt of the Assembly's attitude, because the reforms are not a thing of shreds and patches for local disposal. Sir Montagu Butler is not very felicitous about the liberty of the Central Provinces being made subject to the course of Bengal. No such formula of mechanical subordination has been proposed by Dr. Moonje. Any sudden acceptance of office before the decision of the All-India aspects of the Swarajist policy will prejudice the future of the party in the next elections. Electors have plenty of horse-sense and they can detect deviations of conduct. The substantial attitude of the Party was settled in the following resolution last month at Calcutta:—

The Council regrets that the recent pronouncement of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords is not only no response to the late President's offer but, on the contrary, is calculated by reason of its tone and language to make the chances of honourable co-operation difficult, if not impossible. The Council, therefore, sees in that pronouncement no reason for a revision of the policy of the Swarajya Party, but will be prepared to reconsider it if the final declaration to be made by the Government of India and referred to by Lord Birkenhead is found to be at all adequate to meet the requirements of the existing situation in the country."

Its binding characteristic is evident and we cannot rightly whittle down the pledge to electors. The Nagpur Swarajists should act cautiously, realising that the Government have so far nothing to offer except discarded ministerships. Who sups with the devil must use a long spoon.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay and Tilak Memorial.

The observance of the Tilak anniversary is a reminder that five years have passed since the great leader died. These five years have been more eventful in the history of modern than any previous quinquennium. It was the Lokmanya's outstanding achievement that he created the will to freedom in his countrymen—an achievement for which generations yet unborn will be grateful to him. During the last five years much has been done to hasten the translation of this will into deed, but much more still remains to be done. He needs no memorial than the vigorous and unflagging effort of his countrymen to win their birth-right. That is the only way in which we can pay the debt of gratitude for the unique gift of his life—a life of service and sacrifice. The public meeting, which was held in Bombay on Saturday, passed a resolution suggesting the erection of a statue of the late Lokmanya on the spot on which he was cremated. The efforts made by the citizens of Bombay to carry this resolution into effect will be a measure of their willingness and capacity to make greater sacrifices for the object to the attainment of which he had devoted his life—freedom.

A Chinese Intellectual's Pathetic Appeal.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" in its issue of 3rd instant prints an appeal to all the intellectuals of Europe and America addressed to them by Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, the Rector of the National University of Peking. It is a moving invitation to the conscience of Europe and America, and the appeal adds to its dignity of statement by the evident restraint with which the wrongs that China has suffered at the hands of Foreign Powers are catalogued. "Our people", says Dr. Tsai, "is known all over the world as very peaceful and as a great lover of order and the idea that all men are brothers has permeated its very bone." He asks how it is that young China is compelled to answer force with force and traces the causes of Chinese discontent in the recent high-handed action of England and Japan. "England as the biggest power pressed China down through force of arms, and made her agree to the Nanking Treaty." Japanese mill officials shot down Chinese workmen and the demonstrations of protest which followed were "suppressed by the English police with brutal methods." He implores foreigners not to make the mistake of thinking that the present Chinese movement for independence from foreign interference is due to Bolshevist intrigue and support, and it is equally wrong to compare it with the Boxer-rebellion of 1900, because now "the struggle is *not* against the foreigners *as such* but against the exploitation of the land by the foreigners."

Unhappy Idar.

Things in Idar are not quite so satisfactory as the self-appointed repudiators of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal are anxious to make out. Indeed, from a pamphlet on "Atrocities in Idar" by Mr. M. L. Gandhi it seems as though the things could not be any worse. The revenue of the State has been tripled or even quadrupled during the last few years not by any increase in economic productivity but by a number of fanciful taxes and cesses. There have been, according to Mr. Gandhi, imposts on birth, death, marriage, on animals and trees, on the failure to remarry or to leave an heir while the customs tariff has become oppressive. But, as the writer of the pamphlet suggests, the expenditure side has no progressive or even beneficent aspect. The State has no flourishing industries or commerce and no more than fifty primary schools—some of which are used as customs offices or as residential premises of touring officials; on the other hand, the drink-evil is widely prevalent and works havoc among the Bhils residing in the State. The responsibility of the Political Agent of Mahi Kantha for the misrule in Idar cannot be shunned but it is no good for the subjects of the State to depend upon his precarious support. They have taken the right step in establishing an association of State subjects through which to organise and prosecute a vigorous agitation for reforming its abuses.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

(BY AN OLD BROKER).

Since the establishment of the Bombay Stock Exchange fifty years ago it has passed through many vicissitude. The period has been marked by occasional rises and falls in the prices of shares and it has passed through many crises. Since the armistice it has witnessed many unusual occurrences relating to corners in certain shares. These corners have produced evil results which have equally affected the bulls and the bears. These evil results have to some extent lowered the Exchange in the eyes of the public. The public have not always taken the trouble to inquire whether any blame is to be attached to the Directors of the Stock Exchange and without making adequate inquiries they have given a bad name to the Exchange. In my opinion the corner rule which is known as 26K is responsible for the public distrust of he Stock Exchange. This rule was introduced in 1910 with the best of motives and it was modified in 1921 and I had a hand in its modification. Before 1910 the corner rule did not exist. This rule was intended to be used for emergency but from experience we find that the operation of this rule has not given satisfaction to any party. The importance of the forward transactions in shares being acknowledged, I will not dwell upon that established fact. In these forward transactions the buyer is bound to pay the price at which he has contracted to purchase the share or in the case of a fall in price he is bound to pay the difference if he does not take delivery or re-sell that scrip. In the same way a seller is bound to deliver the share which he has sold or if the price in the meanwhile has gone up he is bound to rebuy from a holder and deliver it. The members of the Association have always understood their responsibility in regard to these transactions and they have always discharged their obligations to the public by paying their dues. The object kept in mind in framing this corner rule was to prevent a wealthy man or a wealthy syndicate from buying all the shares of a particular kind available in the market and then demanding a fabulous price from the seller who is not in a position to deliver the shares. But, unfortunately, owing to the protection given by this rule to the short-sellers and by reason of unlimited sales corners sprang into existence. This has reduced the element of honest speculation and given encouragement to rash gambling. This is evident from the fact that certain speculators are always ready to sell several hundreds of shares which they have not got. These bear speculators do not cover their fictitious sales until a corner is declared. This prevents the bull speculator from unloading his holding and it gives an impetus to the corners. In 1922 Mr. Shroff, the present Chairman of the Stock Exchange, had published two pamphlets. In these pamphlets Mr. Shroff condemned the Corner Rule 26K.

Charter—Not Wanted.

I should like now to examine the reasons to Government interference in the affairs of the Stock Exchange. The Government propose to grant a monopoly to the Stock Exchange by giving it a charter. The Stock Exchange has hitherto enjoyed that monopoly of independence for the last half a century without a charter. It has survived many shocks on account of the sound commonsense of its members and if a new Stock Exchange were started with a monopoly without experienced management it is doubtful whether it would be successful. From the experience we have recently had we have seen that a new Exchange will not survive unless its promoters are men of business and integrity. Government are willing to grant a charter to our Exchange but they want to acquire the rule-making power to themselves. That is natural. The net result of Government granting such a charter will be that the rules will be framed by Government in accordance with the majority of the Atlay Committee. If we take this for granted then it will come to this that Government will remove the corner rule and that the Stock Exchange would lose the independence that it has enjoyed for half a century. If this is the result of the present crisis then I say that it is a most deplorable thing. If Rule 26K is deleted then the affairs of the Stock Exchange will be administered as (they were being administered) before 1910 and it will eliminate rash gambling which will be replaced by honest speculation according to the means of a bull or a bear. It will reduce to some extent the volume of fictitious business of brokers. In that case both the buyer and the seller will realise their responsibilities. Thus will have a healthy effect on the transactions of the Exchange. If the short seller knows that the Exchange will not interfere and there will be a corner he will cut off his loss by covering his fictious sales. This will stop corner and the price of the shares will find their natural level. Our present experience shows that the purchaser is not able to unload his holding. At the same time it so happens that the seller does not get the price at which he has sold the share and when the price is soaring up the seller has to pay the difference of fictitious price. The emergency power is required for emergent occasions only, such as a banking crisis or a panic as was created during the late war or in the event of big failures. Even the majority report of the Atlay Committee which recommends the deletion of 26K states 'And if he who has sold share cannot deliver on the day of settlement the shares

(Continued on page 8.)

A WIDE GULF

BRITISH AND FRENCH VIEWS

QUESTION OF DEBT SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The "Sunday Times" says that there is a considerable gulf between the offer of the French financial experts who visited London last week and the British Treasury requirements as regards the debt settlement. The former proposed an annual payment computed at between six and seven millions sterling while the Treasury refuses to consider anything not approaching twenty millions year, which it holds France is well able to pay. The French debt to Britain on the 31st March was 620 millions sterling.

An amazing attack is published in what is understood to be M. Caillaux's mouthpiece "Ere Nouvelle" on Sir Otto Niemeyer, principal Treasury expert.—Reuter.

SECURITY PACT.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.

"L'Etoile Belge" understands that conversations are at present being held, through diplomatic channels, between London, Paris and Brussels with a view to making possible a conference in which Germany may participate, for the purpose of settling the question of the Security Pact after a meeting of the League of Nations on 7th September. It is believed that British and Belgian Governments favour the conference, but France is hesitant.—Reuter.

JAM SAHIB ROBBED.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, while looking for his motor-car, after leaving a theatre, last night, was robbed of his wallet which contained papers, a large sum of money and photographs of his parents.

LATER.

The Jam Sahib is prepared to offer a substantial reward for the return of the photographs of his parents which are the only ones existing. The wallet contained £500.—Reuter.

DECCAN INAMDARS' MOVE.

TO NOMINATE CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL OF STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Aug. 3.

The Inamdars Central Association has decided to run one candidate for the Council of State elections upon principles likely to be acceptable to all parties. Shrimant Vasudeo Narayan alias Nansaheb Mutalik of Satara is very likely to be selected.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, August 1.

The Fifth death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak was celebrated here to-day with due ceremonies. In the evening a meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held in Bradlaugh Hall under the presidency of Doctor Nihal Chand, M.L.C., when tributes were paid to the patriotism of Tilak and his fight for the attainment of Hindu-Muslim unity without which it was urged that Swaraj was impossible. The speakers included Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Sardar Kishan Singh and Lala Goverdhandas.—A. P.

LOKMANYA'S STATUE UNVEILED.

KARACHI, August 3.

Before an audience numbering several thousands Mrs. Sarojini Naidu unveiled the marble bust statue of Tilak on Saturday evening in front of Khalikdhani Hall. Prior to the ceremony a public meeting was held presided over by Mr R. K. Sidhwa. After preliminary remarks by the chairman, Mrs. Naidu addressed the gathering on the life and achievements of Lokmanya Tilak. —A. P.

LATE NAGERSETH VIRJI KANJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, August 3

The news of the death of Nagerseth Virji Kanji at Bombay was received here with great sorrow on Friday last. The major part of the town and custom offices were closed in his honour. A meeting of the leading men including Hindus Memons Boras and Parsis was held under the presidentship of Haji Joosab Ravalia when resolutions mourning the great loss Porbandar had sustained by the death of Virjee Sheth and conveying the heartfelt sympathy of Porbandar towards the bereaved family of the deceased were passed

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

LONDON, August 2.

Paris.—The Ministry of War denies the "Petit Parisien's" report that Gen. Walch has resigned.—Reuter.

FRENCH MILITARISM

OPERATIONS IN SYRIA

RESULT OF AERIAL FORCE ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, August 2.

A message from Beirut says that the French operations in Jebel, Druse and Syria can be described as satisfactory. Eighteen insurgents were killed as the result of aerial operations which were a sequel to the agitation on the 20th July near Soneida when the French column which was bivouacking was attacked. General Sarrail is in full agreement with the British who have arranged to repel by means of armoured cars any insurgents penetrating into Trans-Jordania.—Reuter.

MOHURRUM AT AGRA.

AGRA, Aug. 3.

To-day is 'Teega' (the third day ceremony) and local officials have had a strenuous time during the Moharrum celebrations which have passed off peacefully so far. There was some excitement at Fatehpur Sikri owing to alleged stone-throwing at a Tazia, but police promptly intervened, and trouble was averted. Mr. Ireland, Commissioner, Mr. Ross, Collector, Mr. McIntosh, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Elliott, Assistant Superintendent and Khan Saheb Intiaz Mohamad Khan, City Kotwal, visited Karbala for the interment ceremony when there were dense crowds. but all were most orderly and the police arrangements were perfect.—A. P.

ANOTHER AFFRAY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 3.

Report of another Moharrum disturbance has reached here from Hastings, south suburb of Calcutta. On the last day of Moharrum, two rival procession parties had an altercation on the bridge over Tollys Nullah which led to a fight in which lathis and brickbats were freely used and five persons were injured including the leader of one of the contending parties who was removed to hospital where his dying declaration was recorded. No arrests have yet been made. —A. P.

50 SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, August 3.

In connection with the Moharrum fracas at Rajabazar between two rival parties and in which three police constables were injured the police have arrested 50 persons. some of whom were remanded to custody pending enquiry.—A. P.

FRACAS AT SINOR.

SURAT, August 2.

News has been received of a murderous attack on four Sindhi watchmen by a mob of Mahomedans in Sinor near Broach. Sinor is inhabited mostly by Mahomedans, and as some of them were troubling the Hindu residents of the town, who are a small minority, the latter engaged Sindhi guards to protect their lives and property. This is said to have enraged the Moslem hooligans. On the afternoon of 30th ult. a Moslem mob attacked the Sindhi guards near Golwad Bazar, wounding two of them seriously and two slightly. The assailants then disappeared. The wounded were removed to the State hospitals. Two of the wounded being in a very critical condition. their statements were taken in the hospital by the Magistrate. Police inquiries are in progress.—A. P.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary of the above institution acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions towards the school:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,00,139-3-9; A Hindu gentleman, Rs. 50; 'Anonymous' in sacred memory of Dr. Cowas Lalcaca on the 16th Anniversary of his death, 27th June, 1925, Rs. 40; Mr. C Arnold, Rs. 20; Mr. Amratlal Chunilal Broker, Rs. 10; Dr. B. V. Ved. L.M. and S Rs. 10; Sir J. C. G. Bowen, Kt., Rs. 10; Mr. James Mackison, C.I.E., J.P., Rs. 10; Messrs. Dharamsey Morarjee and Co., Rs. 10; Mr. P. N. Masani, Rs. 10; Messrs Merwanji and Sons, Rs. 10; Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Rs. 10; Messrs Herbertson and Co., Ltd. Rs. 10; Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, Rs. 10; Mr. C. Dorabji Pandey, Rs. 10; Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji Rs. 10; Bai Manekbhai Piroshaw Jeejibhai, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; 'C. M. B.,' in sacred memory of the late Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, Rs. 10; Sums of and under Rupees five Rs. 57-8; Total Rs. 5,00,756 11-9.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir William Keith accompanied by Captain Batty A.D.C. reached Rangoon on the 2nd inst. from Maymyo. —A.P.

Rangoon, August 3rd.—Investiture ceremony was held to-day in the Council Chamber when His Excellency Sir William Keith presented titles and rewards to 23 recipients.—A. P.

Calcutta, August 3.—Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee was congratulated to-day by the members of the legal profession on his assumption of office of Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court.

SHANGHAI INCIDENT

FULL INQUIRY DEMANDED

PEKING GOVT.'S INSISTENCE.

LONDON, August 2.

Peking.—The Foreign Minister, Shen Jui-Lin has sent a note to Cerruti in which he says a "fortnight has elapse since my last note in which I begged you and other ministers of the interested powers to fix the date for negotiations into the Shanghai incident. The country is anxiously awaiting a fair ruling on the unhappy question. I again beg Your Excellency to request the Ministers of the Powers to inform me of the date as soon as possible."—Reuter.

THE ACCURSED OLD AGE.

A SOCIALIST'S QUAINT WILL.

LONDON, July 2.

A quaint human document has been filed in the will of the Greek, Evanghelos Raftapoulos of Karachi who left 14.000 sterling in Britain. He records that he lived an industrious, healthy and sober life for thirty-five years notwithstanding which at the age of sixty-six the accursed old age arrived with all its bitterness. He has left much property to his tenants in pursuance of his socialistic tenets.—Reuter.

DARING DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 3.

A daring dacoity was committed early this morning at Hazra Road. It is reported that a Darwan in the employ of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Depot was proceeding along Hazra Road with a bag containing Rs. 1,450 when, it is said that two Bengalees on bicycles approached him and demanded of him the money with a pointed revolver. They snatched the bag with its contents and rode off. No trace of the culprits has yet been found.—A.P.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO MRS NAIDU.

KARACHI, August 3.

Last evening the Zoological Garden (recently renamed Mahatma Gandhi Garden by the Municipality) was the scene of another brilliant function in honour of Mrs. Naidu's visit to Karachi. An address of welcome was presented by the Karachi Municipality when over 5,000 enthusiastic spectators were present. The address was printed on Swadeshi silk and was read by the President of the Municipality, Mr. Gamshe.

In her reply to the address Mrs. Naidu remarked that this was the first occasion on which Karachi had publicly honoured a woman. She was glad Indians were now beginning to recognise the right of woman to comradeship with man in rebuilding the glory of India. Civic duty began in the home, of which woman was the guardian angel. She pleaded for international spirit in Karachi, the capital of ancient Sind where East and West come into contact.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs Naidu addressed the Swaraswati group of students in the Sind College which was crowded to it utmost capacity. Previous to the address photograph was taken of the group and Mrs. Naidu was garlanded. Several open-air meetings were held in the afternoon as which Mrs. Naidu spoke.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY.

LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

According to the annual report, there were 144 juveniles in the Reformatory School at Yeravda at the end of last year. Of these 102 were Hindus, 37 Muhamadans and 5 Christians. The general behaviour of the lads was satisfactory and insubordination or disobedience was conspicuous by its absence, says the Superintendent of the Reformatory School. "The number of minor offences was 29 involving 38 boys, while only one boy a new comer, tried to escape but was soon caught and brought back to the Reformatory. Caning, loss of monitorship, penal diet, etc., were the ordinary punishments inflicted for breaches of discipline."

Tailoring has been added to the five trades already taught in the school, where 25 boys are engaged in carpentry, 1 in smithy work. 19 in printing. 13 in book-binding, 11 in tailoring and 59 in agriculture or gardening.

Primary instruction continues to be given in the school up to Marathi and Gujerati 5th standard, while arrangements are being made to give instruction in Urdu also for the benefit of the Muhamadan boys. Special attention is given to moral instruction, and a special feature of the school is the direct participation of the staff in all school games.

There were 40 admissions to the School during the year while the number discharged was 47. The after-career of the 102 boys discharged during the last 3 years shows interesting results. Only 9 of them appear to have been reconvicted 15 are untraceable, and one is dead. The remainder are in employment or are with friends.

The gross maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 45,265 as compared with Rs. 41,795 in the previous year. The total earnings of the school amounted to Rs. 2,664. The average net cost per boy works at about Rs. 290 a year.

CRITICAL SITUATION

AHMEDABAD MILL INDUSTRY'S PLIGHT

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON LORD READING.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

The President of the local Mill-owners Association had wired to the President of the Bombay Mill-owners Association saying, Situation getting critical. Committee of my Association endorses suggestion of Sir Purshotamdas that we should wait in deputation on His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Reading, when he arrives in Bombay."

The Mill-owners Association, Bombay, has replied that their Committee agree with the desirability of waiting upon His Excellency Lord Reading in connection with the present critical state of the industry, but it is not feasible to do so in Bombay on His Excelency's arrival. Their Committee will, therefore, arrange for a deputation to wait on His Excellency in Simla.—A. P.

ANOTHER MILL TO CLOSE DOWN.

1,300 WORKERS LIKELY TO BE THROWN OUT OF WORK.

The Jubilee Mill, situated at Sewree, posted a notice on the mill gates on the 30th ultimo and informed the operatives that the mill would be closed from the 1st of September 1925 owing to the accumulation of stock. The mill employed 1300 men who will be thrown out of work by the closing of the mill.

A similar notice was put up last month by the management of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill intimating the operatives that the mill would be closed down from the 1st of August. An enquiry showed however, that the mill is still working as usual and the management hope to continue working on the basis of the reduction agreed to by the Millowners' Association.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, August 3.

In the share market jutes opened strong after the holidays and there was a distinctly better feeling pervading the market though outside enquiry and support remain registered. In coals a steady tone was exhibited in the few transactions that were recorded. Teas continue a dull market. Nothing of any importance was revealed in the miscellaneous section. Government securities remain firm. The stock exchange will remain closed to-morrow the 4th instant on account of Rakhipurnima. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 69-8; 5 per cent. loan 1945-55, 100-7; 5½ per cent. war bonds, 1928, 105-12; 6 per cent. bonds, 1926, 101-13; Do 1930, 104-6; 6 per cent. U P. Bonds. 1926-41, 104-9.

Banks:—Imperial Banks fully paid 1.397

Cottons:—Kesoram 3

Jutes:—Alliance 649; Anglo-India 448-8; Auckland 284; Barnagore 174; Birla 8-6; Budge-Budge 464; Champdany 192; Clive 44-5; Dalhousie 445; Delta 488; Empire 57; Fort William 416; Fort Gloster 1.000; Hooghly 79-8; Howrah 44-5; Hukumchand (ord.) 10-6; Kamarhatty 640; Kanknarrah 519; Kelvin 875; Lawrence 669-8; Do. (pref.) 113-8; Lansdowne 335; Naihati 510; National 30-14; New Central 575; Northbrook 60-4; Presidency 8-4; Reliance 66-8; Standard 467-8; Union 650.

Coals:—Bansiorah 10; Bhaloora 9-12; Bokaro and Ramgur 21; Burra Dhemo 4-2; Burrakur 25; Ghurulia As. 14; Deoli 20-12; Kalanahari 20-8; Kasoonda and Nyadee 17-4; Kunardi 8-4; Rangeegunge 39; Satpukuria and Asansol 3-6; Seebpore 31-8; Sutikdih 3.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9; Indian Wood Products 9; Titaghur Paper 31-1.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eighth pence.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the sitting member of the Council of State is standing as a candidate for being re-elected to the Council of State at the forthcoming general election in October next.

Baroda, August 2nd.—In the case in which Ramnarayan Ghaneshyam Vaidya, a prominent citizen of Baroda, sought legal decision against the validity of the election at the last municipal elections, of Mr. Ramachandra Hari Gokhale, (the Municipal Commissioner), on the ground that the latter, being a paid Municipal servant, could not contest the elections, Mr. Justice Sarangpani gave judgment in favour of the election dandidate holding that the plaint did not come within purview of section 22 of the Baroda Municipal Act. This decision has created much dissatisfaction among the public.—A. P.

Calcutta, August 3.—At the High Court sessions to-day Mr. Justice B. B. Ghose and a special jury disposed of the case in which Colin Mackenzie Mackay was charged with perjury. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty and His Lordship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

BOMBAY MAYOR'S RIGHTS.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

LIVELY DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

MOTION ADJOURNED TO 13TH.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon to discuss the question of the President's ruling in declaring Mr. Tairsee's motion out of order and also to record the Corporation's opinion that it was undesirable for the President to preside at public meetings held for the purpose of discussing questions which were to be deliberated upon by the Corporation. The Commissioner had obtained Sir C. H. Setalvad's opinion on this question and the 'Bombay Chronicle" was made a target of criticism by Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholker who wanted to know from the Chairman as to who was responsible for supplying counsel's opinion to the "Bombay Chronicle" as the Editor of that paper, the gallant knight submitted, had given a fatherly advice to the Corporation not to pursue the matter further after counsel's opinion was recorded which, it was alluded, had been taken already. He questioned as to how the Editor of the paper came to know that Counsel's opinion was already given. when the Corporators themselves were not acquainted with it even till that date. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Chairman, however, in a short reply advised the interrogator to bring a special resolution if he was aggrived, and said the Editor was perfectly justified in publishing matters which he could get from any source.

The first item of Mr. Mody's proposition was then put to the vote, viz:—in regard to the arbitrary exercise of the President's authority, (and at Mr. Mody's suggestion, it was postponed till the 13th instant in order to give an opportunity to Mr. Baptista to explain his case. His opponents, however, had lured him into a trap, by supporting his motion, for when he moved the second part of his proposition, he was ruled out of order by the Chairman in view of the fact that by a specific resolution it was not decided by the Corporation that the President's ruling was wrong. So long as that question was not decided by the Corporation, he ruled the proposition out of order.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna being not satisfied with this ruling wanted to address the House, but most of the Corporators with shouts of "No, no" made him sit down. The proceedings lasted for nearly two hours and all this time, the Corporators talked much and in the end did nothing.

After the Chairman had explained the reason of calling the special meeting, he said, the Commissioner had obtained Counsel's opinion. He asked the members, if they had received a copy and on their replying in the negative, he called upon the Secretary to read Sir C. H. Setalvad's opinion. Before he could do so, however, get up and address the House.

WATCH-DOG OF CORPORATION.

Sir V. A. Dabholker said on his return from Poona he had read in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday last giving the Corporation a fatherly advice that as Counsel's opinion was already taken they should record it and take no more action against the President. He wanted to know how Counsel's opinion reached the Editor of the "Chronicle" and also how it was that the said opinion was not circulated among the members. For the dignity of the House and rights of the members, he requested the Chairman to enquire from the Municipal Commissioner as to how Counsel's opinion reached the "Chronicle" office.

The President said if the Editor of any newspaper received any information of any kind there was absolutely no objection in its publication. The Commissioner had received Counsel's opinion for the purpose of to-day's meeting, and he thought it was but right that it should have been circulated among the members. If any member had any grievance against the Executive, he should move it in a special resolution in the Corporation.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said he received a telephone message on Friday afternoon that Counsel's opinion had been received in the Commissioner's office and he advised its being circulated to the members without delay.

The President said he had already ruled that if any member had any grievance against any Executive he should bring it in a special resolution.

Dr. Viegas suggested that a case should be made out first and then Counsel's opinion be taken.

The Secretary then read Counsel's opinion which stated:—

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

1 (a), (b), (c) The Notice of motion was in my opinion perfectly in order. I take it that the main object of the motion was to get the Corporation to express its views that it was undesirable for the President to take part in public discussions (outside the meetings of the Corporation) of questions which were to be deliberated upon by the Corporation. The taking part in such public discussions by the person who is for the time being the President can only be in his private capacity as a citizen and not as the President. It is true, as stated in the instructions, that any member of the Corporation, whether he is the President or not, is entitled, if he so chooses, to express his opinions and views anywhere outside the Corporation meetings of any matter coming up for deliberation by the Corporation, and the Corporation cannot take away that legal right. The motion does not take away, or attempt to take away the right of the person who is the President for the time being to take part in such public discussions if he is so minded. But it is perfectly open to any person to refrain from exercising such right as a citizen when he is occupying some other position makes it desirable to do so. (*sic.*) And it ies perfectly legitimate for a body like the Corporation to express its opinion that it is undesirable for its President for the time being, to take part in public discussions or matters coming up for deliberations before the Corporation. It is perfectly legitimate for the Corporation to express the view that it is destrable that the President should follow such traditions and convention.

A motion brought for the purpose of expressing such view is in my view a motion which it is competent to the Corporation to entertain, for the Corporation is entitled to hold that it is in the interest of the Municipal Government of the City that the President should not publicly make himself a partisan in a question which has to come before the Corporation for deliberation, and thereby raise the remotest doubt about his impartiality, in discharging his duties as President during such deliberation. Moreover, a body like the Corporation has the inherent right to express its opinion on the propriety of the conduct of the President in such matters. There is no law prohibiting the Speaker of the House of Commons from taking part in public controversies regarding matters coming up for the consideration of the House. But it is a well-established and scrupulously followed tradition that the Speaker should not mix himself up in such controversies. And if any speaker ever attempted to act contrary to such tradition, he would invite the passing by the House of a motion perhaps even more strongly-worded than the motion in question. As I have said. the Corporation can only express its opinion as to what is desirable or not desirable for the President to do: it cannot in law prevent the President from ignoring the opinion of the Corporation if he is so minded. But, obviously, no self-respecting President will, or can afford to, flout the deliberately expressed view of the Corporation and continue to hold his office.

"PRESIDENT WRONG IN RULING OUT"

I thing the motion was perfectly competent to the Corporation to adopt and the President was wrong in ruling it out of order. The ruling of the President was no doubt binding at the meeting at which it was given, but it is open to the Corporation at a subsequent meeting to hear an appeal against such ruling (see rule 30.) Such appeal must take the form of a substantive proposition that in the opinion of the Corporation such ruling was wrong. II a, b, c. I think the provision in clause (r) about the method of demanding a poll amounts, impliedly, to a substantive provision that a poll may be demanded in the manner therein stated. Reading clauses (r) and (s) there is no discretion given to the presiding authority to decline to take a poll when demanded in the manner provided. I do not think it is open to the Corporation to frame a regulation giving the presiding authority discretion to decline to take a poll; for such a regulation would, in my view, be contrary to the provisions of clauses (r) and (s) of Section 36. The power to make regulation vested in the Corporation in the first para of S 36 is made expressly subject to the conditions laid down in the various clauses. The most that the Corporation may do is to frame a regulation similar to standing order No. 30 of the House of Commons, by which the Speaker, if he is of opinion that a division has been vexatiously or frivolously claimed, may take the vote of the House by calling upon the members who support his declaration of the result and those who challenge it to rise in their places and then determine whether or not the division is to take place. For, in such a case, the demand for a division or or a poll, being not *bona fide*, is no legal demand which the presiding autho-

(Continued on next page.)

Dr. JACK
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"RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION"

HON. MR. KHAPARDE'S STATEMENT

TRIBUTE TO SWARAJISTS.

At a public meeting held at Poona on Sunday evening, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde made a lengthy statement on "Responsible Co-operation," in the course of which, after referring to the prospectus of the Congress Democratic Party founded by Lokamanya Tilak and the latter's definition of Responsive Cooperation as "co-operation or resort to constitutional opposition, whichever may be expedient and best calculated to give effect to the popular will," Mr. Khaparde said:—

A policy may be roughly defined as a general line of conduct directed to a particular end. All means adopted to carry it out in detail are subsidiary to it and may be changed from time to time as the exigencies of the situation demand. A policy represents the portion which may be called dogmatic, where as the means employed to carry it out, are of the nature of instruments employed, as occasion requires to accomplish the purpose. They are, therefore, diplomatic in their inception and admit of infinite change to suit exigencies as they arise. Changing, therefore, of means does not mean a change of policy. 'Responsive co-operation' enlarges tremendously the field of the means or instruments or even tactics employed. Our nomenclature at present is taken mostly from actual warfare, so it is permissible to say that policy corresponds to the general direction given to the Commander-in-Chief to win the war. The strategical measures which he takes may be regarded as his tactics and the actual manoeuvres in the field stands for the means he adopts to secure the ultimate end viz., victory which he has in view. To attain it he may have to advance or retire or for a moment stand still according as the forces opposed to him are being marshalled. This gives him full scope to increase the efficiency of the army under his command and attain his goal with the least possible sacrifice of men, money and time. If, on the other hand, no discretion is allowed to him and he is confined to a particular line of conduct he becomes crippled and finds his work heavier than it otherwise would be and this may spell ruin in the end.

CARRY WAR INTO ENEMY'S COUNTRY

Non-co-operation, carried out to its extreme, is like directing the Commander-in-Chief to isolate himself in a fortress and cut off all his communications with the outer world, as it has been done at present by giving up all foreign propaganda, and expect him to cope with the opposing forces who have the command of all the country round about the fortress. This creates difficulties must unnecessarily and jeopardises chances of success. To fight successfully one must come into contact with his opponents to be able to watch their movements, may he must, if he can, discover the immediate and remote objectives of his opponents and take measures to defeat them on their own ground which is popularly expressed as carrying the war into the country of the enemy.

Mr. Khaparde then referred briefly to the events of the last five years and pointed out that "discriminating opposition to the budget has very nearly been adopted and apparently without any serious opposition from the public and political circles in existence at the moment They have begun to serve on Select Committees and their head Mr. Motilal Nehru has recently accepted a seat on the Skeen Committee which is a purely nominated body."

All this, continued Mr. Khaparde, brings them as near to 'responsive co-operation' as is practicable for the moment. They will form the main body of the desired new political Congress In all probability the Independents will co-work with them as they did last year at Simla. There are signs that the Liberals formerly known as Moderates, have advanced a step and are not in a mood to confine their activities merely to submitting petitions and sending deputations. The element of resistance though originally very small in them is gradually gathering strength, and with a little give-and-take on both sides it is within the bounds of probability that they will sooner or later, perhaps more sooner than later, also will join the resuscitated Congress. Mohammedan community, so far as politics are concerned, are fairly distributed over all the groups, and as numbers of them will come on the Congress platform. It is usual to speak of all these groups as so many parties. In my view the label "parties" should be reserved for those who come into the political arena prepared to take office and fight their political battles in a manner consonant with constitutional practice. That, however, is a mere question of nomenclature and may, for the time being, be kept on one side. My idea is that these groups by working together both in and out of the Councils will get their angularities cornered off and the way to the formation of parties properly so-called will be made clear. Dr. Besant has already anticipated the objection taken by Lord Birkenhead and produced a draft constitution thrown into the form of a bill. It has met with general acceptance as forming the basis of all discussions hereafter. Her ambition it is to get it accepted by Parliament and if she succeeds, so much the better because we should thereby advance a few steps in the direction of Dominion status. In case she does not, the people of India are not fettered in any way and we can go on working on lines such as we deem expedient.

WORK OF THE SWARAJISTS.

That the Swarajist party worked well is practically acknowledged on all hands and their behaviour all through is full of promise. What difficulties appear to have hampered them could easily be surmounted if autonomy were granted to their own members in the various provinces and they were left free to carry out their programme with such modifications as the circumstances obtaining in their various provinces demanded. I feel, had this been done from the beginning their work would have shown better. Their attempt to insist upon united action in all its details from one centre appears to have caused certain disadvantages, and exposed them to all the evils to which extreme centralisation is liable. This, however, is a matter of opinion and may be kept aside for the time being at least.

The late Mr. C R. Das who according to our revered and ascetic friend Aurobindo Babu, could alone, after Lokamanya Tilak, lead people to Swarajya speaking in this city said 'responsive co-operation' is the Non-co-operation of the Swarajists. These are his very words:—

"There has been much talk about 'responsive co-operation,' responsive Non-co-operation, Satyagrahic non-co-operation and all that. But I do not take my stand upon phrases. As a matter of fact there is no difference between my idea of work in the Councils and 'responsive co-operation' or Mr. Kelkar's Responsive Non-co-operation. I want the spirit of resistance behind the whole movement."

A policy recommended by two such leaders of men and eminent sons of India cannot and ought not to be set aside lightly. It would be suicidal if we do not gratefully accept it. It has not been really tried yet. Some imagine that the old time Moderates acted on it. This is a mistake. Their mentality then was very different from that of the Tilak school. We mixed together occasionally, helped each other, and supported each other on the Congress platform at Benares, but there was no comedy of errors. So kindly awake to the present reality and accept 'responsive co-operation,' recommended by the Lokamanya and already accepted by the Deshbandhu

LIBERALS' MOVE.

TO MEET IN CALCUTTA ON 16TH.

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani announces that a meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held in Calcutta in the Hall of the Indian Association, Bow Bazaar Street, on Sunday, the 16th August at 2 p.m. to consider the Secretary of State's recent speech and the situation arising therefrom, the possibilities of united action by the progressive political parties and the latest anti-Indian legislation in South Africa. It is probable that Sir Surrendranath Banerjea, the senior ex-president of the Federation ,will preside over the meeting in the absence of the President, Dr. Paranjpye, who is busy with the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee at Bangalore. Among others Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will attend the meeting.—A.P.

BURMA'S REPLY.

FORMATION OF SWARAJ PARTY.

RANGOON, Aug. 3.

The following telegram has been sent to Pundit Motilal Nehru by Mr. U. Tok Kyi, M. L. A., Burma:—

"A Swarajist Party was successfully formed yesterday. Leaders of all shades of public opinion have publicly declared that they approve of the Swarajist tactics. This is Burma's reply to the reactionary Secretary of State for India."—A.P.

RACE FOR BENGAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

SEVEN IN THE FIELD.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Speculation is rife about the election of President at the forthcoming session of the Bengal Council. The Council meets in Calcutta on 12th August and will immediately proceed to elect the President. It is understood that seven candidates will stand for election, namely Messrs B. N. Sasmal, A. K. Fazlul Huq, Bejoy Krishna Bose, Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, Kumar Shibsharreswar Ray, Surendra Nath Roy and Dr. H. W. Moreno. Mr. Sasmal, it may be known, resigned from the Swaraj Party some time back, but after Mr. Das's death he has been re-elected by Mr. Das's constituency, and he rejoined the Party. Mr. Huq is the leader of the Mahomedan party and ex-Minister in Bengal. Messrs. Bose and Suhrawardy both belong to the Swaraj Party, the former representing the Calcutta University constituency and the latter is Deputy President of the Council. Shbsekhareswar Roy and S. N. Roy both belong to the Independent Party, the former being a Zemindar and the latter was Deputy President of the last Council when he worked without salary. Dr. Moreno is representing the Anglo-Indian community.—A. P.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 6.)

which he has sold, he must submit to the ordinary procedure of the Exchange, whereby the shares are bought in against him in the open market, unless he can prove to the complete satisfaction of the Committee that he has been a victim *of the fraud.*" If the Atlay Committee had made clear the meaning of the word fraud the public would have little hesitation in accepting it. The first thing that strikes one in regard to the emergency power is that in case a short seller is unable to get the shares in the open market at any price and the bull rigs the market, then the Board should have the power of stopping new business. If the standing business has not been secured to the satisfaction of both parties then according to the minority report they should be allowed to resort to a court of law for settling the transaction or submit the case to an arbitrator. Again the emergency power should be given to cope with a situation arising from the failure of a bank or natural causes such as the outbreak of a war or the failure of a big speculator. On such occasions the Board should have the power to stop new transactions and compel the carrying forward of the standing business but in all circumstances the bona-fide seller should be paid his full selling price. My prayer to Government is that if the Association takes immediate steps to prevent rash gambling and introduces certain reforms advocated by the Atlay Committee of a minor importance they should be pleased not to force a charter on the Stock Exchange. Again when natural chises occur it is the bears who minimise its terrible effects by coming forward to cover their sales. I am aware that during the last crisis the members of the Assocatiation paid nearly fifty lakhs of rupees I am free to admit this but in regard to the corner in Madhowji although there may have been some errors of judgment I must say that the principal operator has escaped with impunity as he could not be brought under the authority of the Stock Exchange. I repeat that in regard to this crisis the public have had no reason to complain about the composition of their debts by the members of the Stock Exchange. Some composition is allowed even in insolvency courts. The composition was allowed after very careful inquiry but if we trace the origin of this crisis it will be unquestionably found in Rule 26K. As I have said the short sellers did not cover their sales in the hope that if the prices went up the Directors of the Board would interfere and if an occasion arose in which the purchaser did not take delivery the short seller would get the fullest benefit by reason of the crisis that was sure to follow in consequence of the purchaser being unable to take delivery. This is what has actually happened.

A Cha-man Show

The Exchange is passing through critical times and it is the duty of the Chairman to invoke the help of the most experienced and prominent members of the Exchange who carry weight with Government. Among such members I would name Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand Roychand, Mr. Dinshaw Kanga, Mr. Heerjibhai Karani, Mr. Naoroji Dumasia, Mr. Heerachand Vasanji, Mr. Madhowdas Lakmidas and Mr. Maneklal Jethabhai and Jehangir Bhikaji. These gentlemen are bound to help the Exchange in its hour of peril and if by their help the atmosphere of the Exchange is cleared it would be productive of good results. I have nothing to say against Mr. Shroff's ability but if a man puts too much reliance upon his own ability and judgment and makes the business of the Exchange as one-man-show it is natural that the Exchange should suffer owing to the absence of co-operation of its prominent members. I take this opportunity earnestly to entreat my colleagues carefully to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the charter and to form their opinion after considering the *pros* and *cons*. I beg to remind Mr. Shroff that the members of the Exchange have lost the brokerage which they used to get on Exchange business. How is it that the Banks did not pay the commission and how is it that the members of the Exchange lost what was their due? If the control of the Exchange passes to other hands there is no doubt that its reputation and prestige will suffer and it is possible that it will not work advantageously in the interest of the general brokers. I regret to find that the charges levelled against the agents of certain companies are unfounded and they should not be indulged in. It is no use calling informal meetings on such grave occasion. Mr. Shroff should at once call a special meeting in which resolutions and amendments may be produced and discussed and a satisfactory settlement may be arrived at. It is time for members to set aside their differences and work for the common good of the Exchange, which in order to be useful to the public must be progressive. If we accept reasonable reforms I am sure the Government will be the last body to interfere in our transactions, but we cannot defy public opinion and we cannot continue to ignore it, without hurting our own interests and injuring our prestige. We have enjoyed our independence for half a century and we should make one honest attempt to preserve that independence not by refusing to listen to reason but making an honest endeavour to remove the cancer which has sapped the vitality of the Exchange.

BOMBAY MAYOR'S RIGHTS.

(Continued from previous page)

rity is bound to grant. The essence of a demand for a division or poll is that there is such substantial voting on either side that the declaration by the presiding authority on a show of hands, or shouting Aye and No, may be wrong and, therefore, the exact voting should be ascertained by a division or a poll. If the demand is on the face of it frivolous or vexatious, in the opinion of the presiding authority, by asking the members in favour of and against his declaration to rise in their places the presiding authority is able to decide whether the demand is a real *bona fide* demand. If it is found that the number of those challenging the declaration of the President is appreciable and not quite negligible the presiding authority must grant the demand for a poll, for the demand is a *bona fide* one and not made vexatiously and with view to obstruct business and waste time.

(Sd.) C. H SETALVAD,
30-7-25.

Mr. P. P. Mody wanted to know from the Chairman whether he had received any communication from Mr. Baptista whether he held any views on Counsel's opinion.

The Chairman replied that he had received no such communication from Mr. Baptista and there was no record to show before him that Counsel's opinion had been sent to him.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said, he understood that Counsels opinion was sent to Mr. Baptista at the address left by him in the Secretary's office.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said he had seen Mr. Baptista at Poona on Saturday afternoon, but he made no mention of Counsel's opinion.

MR. MODY'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that the President's ruling declaring Mr. Tairsee's notice of motion appearing as item No. 120 on the July agenda out of order was, besides being wrong, an arbitrary exercise of the President's authority and a violation of the constitutional rights of the Corporation.

Mr. Mody in moving the proposition characterised the attitude of the President as a studied contempt of the Corporation. In order, however, to give an opportunity to the President to explain himself he agreed with the suggestion of his friends that the discussion of his proposition be postponed till the 13th instant at 4 p.m.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit suggested disposing of the question there and then, in view of the fact that Counsel's opinion had already been obtained who had emphatically declared that the President's opinion was wrong.

Hon. Mr. Sethna wanted to know as to what guarantee there was that Mr. Baptista would attend the meeting on the 13th instant. He, therefore, opposed the proposition for adjournment.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola here moved an amendment that the meeting be adjourned.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia, in seconding the motion for adjournment, said it was but fair that Mr. Baptista be given a chance to put his case.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola's amendment was then put to the vote and was declared lost by 27 against 20. A poll was then demanded and Mr. H. P. Mody, in opposing it, said though he submitted to the ruling of the Chairman, he said with all due respect that when he (Mr. Mody) was the President he did not allow poll on sujects of adjournment.

The Chairman:—If that is your ruling. I do not agree with you. (Laughter).

After the poll was taken Mr. Y. A. Desai asked the Chairman whether the declaration of the result would be in order in view of the fact that Mr. H. P. Mody had tried to use undue influence on certain members.

Mr. Dumasia also made a similar complaint.

The Chairman:—It is absolutely unfair that such scenes should occur within the precints of this House. It is highly derogatory to the dignity of the House. I do not, however, endorse one word of what Mr. Dumasia or Mr. Desai said.

The amendment of adjournment was lost by 31 votes against 33 and Mr. Mody's proposition was passed by a large majority.

SECOND PART OF MR. MODY'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinon that it is undesirable for the President to preside at public meetings held for the purpose of discussing questions which are to be deliberated upon by the Corporation or to take part in any other way in the public discussion of such questions.

Chairman:—Has not this matter been disposed of

Mr. Mody contended that Counsel's opinion had been received since the proposition had been ruled out by the President. He was, therefore, perfectly entitled to place this matter before the Corporation.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta pointed out that the proposition had already been disposed of. He then read a section of the Municipal Act and said a proposition could be disposed of by votes, the President's ruling or by it being lost. A proposition which was disposed of by President's ruling, therefore could not be brought again before three months had elapsed.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said if a President were to obstruct there would be many such three months before they came before the Corporation.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the proposition being disposed of once, it could not be brought before the Corporation within three months.

Mr. J. B. Petit pointed out that the proposition was not moved and discussed at the meeting of the Corporation. The House, therefore, was perfectly justified in discussing the proposition.

Sir V. A. Dabholker said the proposition was not disposed of at all.

PROPOSITION RULED OUT OF ORDER.

The Chairman said, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta had raised a very important point. It was a very complicated matter. No question could be entertained by the Corporation which had once been disposed of by the President's ruling, so long that ruling stood. There were, therefore, two questions before the House, viz:—(1) whether the matter could be safely disposed of so as to prevent any member from bringing any motion within three months, and (2) whether the Corporation could discuss the matter against which an appeal was preferred and it was still pending. He was, therefore, of opinion that the power of summarily deciding questions rested with the President and any member who felt aggrieved at the ruling, had been given the right of appeal which could be brought forward at a subsequent meeting of the Corporation. Mr. Mody had made a tactical blunder by asking the House to postpone consideration of the first part of the motion. Even Mr. Tairsee could not have gone to the High Court because the latter would have said that the Corporation had not exhausted all the avenues. Under the circumstances, he pointed out that he could not possibly decide upon the question which even the High Court could not do.

It was not for him to say whether the ruling of Mr. Baptista was right or wrong. That question had been settled by the ruling and so long as the appeal preferred against that ruling was still pending, the proposition was out of order. He then adjourned the meeting.

MEETING ADJOURNED TO 13TH.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna apparently being not satisfied with this ruling wanted to address the House, but he was silenced by loud shouts of "No, no," and the meeting was thus postponed till 13th instant.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

Sub-Inspector Manjrekar put up Bhica Hari, a motor driver, before Mr. H. P. H. Lastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rash and negligent driving and applied for remand.

It appears that on Sunday at about 9-45 p.m. a hack victoria No. 539 was going along Wodehouse Bridge in the direction of the Bandstand. A motor car No 9026 driven by the accused which was coming from the opposite direction dashed into the victoria throwing four occupants of the victoria on the road. It was alleged that the motor was being driven at the rate of 40 miles an hour and was on the wrong side of the road The impact was so terrible that the carriage was reduced to splinters and the horse so badly injured that it had to be shot. The occupants of the victoria also received severe injuries. Another victoria that was near by also sustained some damage. The accused when examined was found to be under the influence of liquor. As police inquiries are incomplete Mr. Manjrekar applied for a remand which was granted

Continued from Column 6.

more a demand for the Ministers' salaries and I continued strong in this hope, until recent events have changed for the time being the political atmosphere. From the statements made publicly by the responsible leaders of the dominant party amongst you as reported in the Press it has been made to appear that their present policy is to harness the political future of this province to Bengal. Whether this is so or not and whether if it is so the policy is a wise one in the interests of this province I am not concerned to argue. It is for you yourselves to judge whether our province has had so much political education in the past as to be able to afford to neglect the present opportunity for gaining political experience. My duty is to face the present situation. Obviously if you do not want yourselves to administer the wide range of subjects included under the Transferred head it is idle for me to ask you to vote salaries for Ministers of your own choosing to hold the portfolios. At the same time I wish to make it clear that the decision is yours and not mine and that responsibility for the retardation of the political progress of the province, if this as seems likely is the result, is with you and not me or my Government. We have settled therefore to come to no decision on the question of presenting a demand for the Ministers' salaries until you have had a chance of consulting together and formulating your final opinions. We are ready, nay anxious, to see you take up your responsibilities and will put forward a demand for salaries next Saturday or some subsequent day in this session provided we get a lead from you to this. I propose to invite the leaders of the dominant party amongst you to confer with me during the next few days in order to hear from them at first hand what are their wishes."

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. DAS.

After His Excellency the Governor's address the Council proceeded with Government business.

The Hon. Mr. Tambe, President, made a reference to the death of late Mr. C. R. Das.

Dr. Moonji, Swarajist Leader and Mr. S. K. Chitnavis, Liberal Leader also spoke on the great quality of late Mr. Das.

The Hon. Sir Bertram Standen on behalf of Government associated himself with the expression of grief.

The Council then proceeded with interpellations. There were 274 interpellations and most of them were accompanied by supplementary questions, Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao being responsible for a large number of them.—A.P.

C. P. SWARAJISTS

WILL THEY ACCEPT MINISTERSHIPS?

GOVERNOR'S OFFER OF CO-OPERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, August 3.

"Half loaf is better than no bread and that three-quarter was better still"; in this strain His Excellency Sir Montague Butler the Governor, reviewed the Swarajists' work in the last budget session when they voted a greater part of the demands made of them. This morning when the long autumn session of the C. P. Council met under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Tambe the visitors' galleries were much crowded His Excellency reviewed, at great length, the various steps his Government has taken over certain important resolutions passed by the Council, especially regarding (1) instructions issued to officials to carry on virulent political propaganda against the Swarajists; (2) District Durbars; (3) Honorary Magistrates; (4) Jaglyas and Mahars in Berar; (5) Notorious mal-administration in the district of Narsingpur, and, lastly, the village Panchayets. His Excellency strongly deprecated the attempt of the local Swarajist leaders to harness the political future of the Central Provinces with that of Bengal and shrewdly attempted to throw the whole responsibility on the shoulders of the Swarajists themselves as regards acceptance of Ministerships. His Excellency expressed the hope to consult the leaders of three Swarajist groups and expected to get a lead from them. His last peroration and appeal, which was couched in fine pursuasive language, was not devoid of a mild threat to continue to work the "transferred" subjects without let or hindrance if the Swarajists like good boys pay no heed to his wholesome advice It is almost certain that His Excellency will be sorely disappointed to find no response to his offer of co-operation from the Swarajists who are reported to be determined to refuse to work out the Reforms, especially after Lord Birkenhead's veiled threats.

The Governor's opening address to the Council this morning is looked upon by prominent Swarajists as one of the finest strokes of diplomacy and sure to sow the seeds of dissensions among the few wavering Swarajists. A prominent Swarajist thought His Excellency Sir Montague Butler has out-Slyed Sly, his predecessor, in the art of diplomacy, by his most inoffensive speech. After his speech the Council was adjourned for an hour or so.

COUNCIL'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR DAS

When the Council reassembled at 1-30 p.m. the Hon. Mr. Tambe, President, while welcoming the members after the last Budget session, expressed deepest regret at the untimely death of Deshbandhu Das whose colossal sacrifice in the cause of the Motherland was bound to invoke tributes from even his political opponents. Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, Ex-Minister, associated himself and his party with the noble tribute paid to the memory of the late Deshbandhu, and said that Mr Das was the leader in a thousand and a power in the country.

Dr. Monjee, leader of the Swarajists in the Council, also associated himself with what was said by Mr. Chitnavis, and said that the fine tribute paid to his great chief by Mr. Chitnavis who did not belong to the Swaraj Party was the most conclusive proof and testimony to the Deshbandhu's self-abnegation in the cause of India's freedom.

Mr. Joshi, from Khandwa, said Deshbandhu Das had the character of a saint, the courage of a great hero and the intellect of a giant, and that his unprecedented self-sacrifice would inspire generations to come

After this homage to the Deshbandhu about 274 interpellations were put and answered. After the interpellations the Hon. Sir Bertram Standen moved a resolution recommending that in view of the remission by the Government of India, rupees nine lakhs out of the provincial contribution appropriations specified be made and supplementary demands be presented for sums to be spent in the current year. After Sir BertramS Standen's long speech, further discussion on the resolution was postponed till teke 8th. The Council then postponed till the 12 a.m. on the 5th The Swarajists members meet this evening to consider the Governor's speech and their future policy.

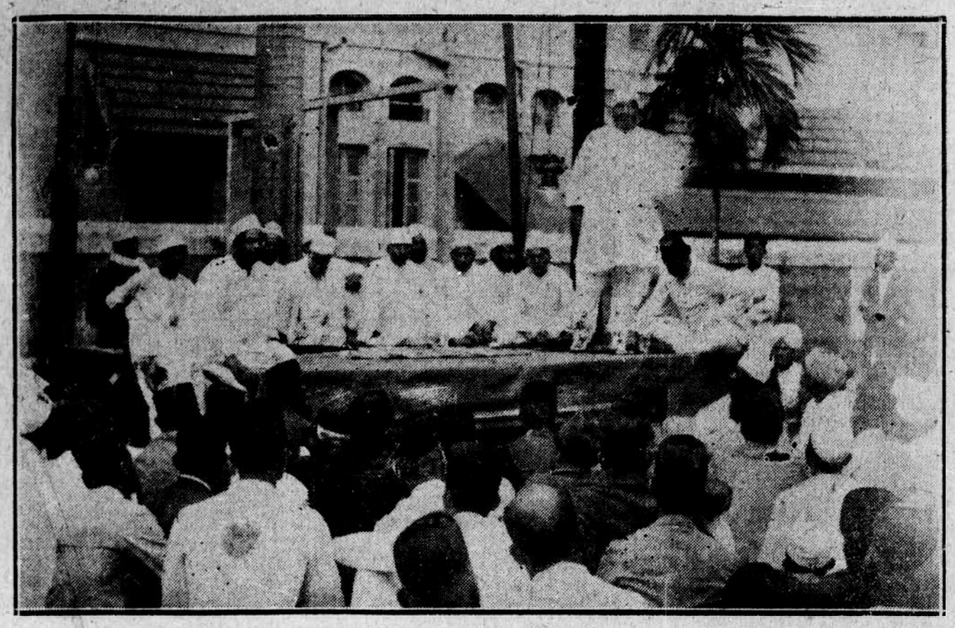
GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

NAGPUR, August 3.

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler addressing the Central Provinces Legislative Council this noon said that when he last addressed them he appealed to the Councillors for their co-operation particularly in the direction of financing nation-building projects. The Council met him more than half way by voting the greater part of the demands and he recognised that half a loaf was better than no bread and that three-quarters was better still. His Excellency expressed his thanks in person and said that his Government appreciated this change of attitude. After paying a tribute to the officers of his Government Sir Montagu narrated the steps taken by him after the last Council session. His Government withdrew the special instructions to the District Officers to take active steps to explain the action of the Council in refusing to vote supplies. As regards holding district durbars His Excellency assured that he would not delegate this duty to any subordinate officers. After explaining the further steps taken by Government to meet the wishes of the Council Sir Montagu Butler said "I had hoped when the last session ended to lay before you once

(Continued in Column 5.)

LOKAMANYA ANNIVERSARY.



"Bombay Chronicle Photos."
Maulana Shaukat Ali addressing the public meeting at Congress House, Bombay, on Saturday last, under the presidentship of Mr. K. P. Khadilkar.

Mr. J. K. Mehta addressing the public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. V. J. Patel.

DELIVER CHINA FROM HER BONDAGE

PEACE OR SHAME FOR BRITAIN?

BY BERTRAND RUSSELL.

What has been happening recently in China appears to have taken our governing classes by surprise. The "Times" on July 3 began a leading article with the words: "Something quite new is happening in China." Those who have taken the trouble to study modern China are not in any degree surprised by recent events.

The British in China are broadly of three classes, traders, officials and missionaries. Of these the traders are the worst and most ignorant, the missionaries the most humane and the best informed. But all three classes, for varying reasons, have a conservative bias. Traders and officials regret the Manchu Empire, because it was weak externally, but strong enough internally to enforce obedience to concessions made to foreigners. Missionaries cannot be expected to like the fact that Young China, largely from patriotic motives, is becoming more and more anti-Christian. Nevertheless, the missionaries have shown themselves far more liberal, in the present crisis, than the traders and officials. This is largely because they have a real contact with the Chinese, and because their activities consist in persuading, not in coercing. The contempt for Young China among the other sections of Anglo-Chinese is astonishing.

Recent events are a continuation of the movement which had a spectacular beginning with the Revolution of 1911, and has since had several notable effects on Chinese politics. It was Young China which caused the Chinese Government not to sign the Versailles Treaty, because the Treaty handed Shantung to Japan, as a reward to the Chinese for their participation in the war. It was Young China which caused the over-throw of the An-Fu (Pro-Japanese) Party in 1920, the method being propaganda by students among the soldiers. It was Young China which stirred up the movement which ended with the restoration of Shantung to China.

Nevertheless, the British in China have continued to speak of Young China with contempt, and to treat with disdain every Chinese who has received an education on Western lines. If our officials could have spared a little time from polo and bridge, they would have discovered the unwisdom of this attitude. But the upper-class Briton is encased in idleness and superciliousness. With a little sympathy and a little industry we could avoid disaster in Asia; but there seems no hope that either will be forthcoming so long as we continue to believe that our public schools produce heaven-sent rulers, who must be allowed to rule "inferior" races.

Mixed with a wholly groundless contempt, both in India and China, is an ever-present fear, which must always exist where a small governing aristocracy oppresses a large population, and especially where the aristocracy is of an alien race. The shooting in Shanghai was obviously unwise from the standpoint of British imperialism; so was the shooting in Canton. In both cases, terror caused the officials in charge to lose their heads. When they had killed so many Chinese as to rouse resentment throughout the country, they set up the plea of "British women and children in danger." On this plea it is urged that we must go on with the bad work. Any suggestion that the Chinese have a point of view is treated as treachery. The Archdeacon of Hong Kong was rated by Sir John Jordan as if he had been a naughty boy, because he was reported (apparently inaccurately) to have said that the Chinese students had a serious grievance. Very instructive is the letter sent by the British Consul-General to the Government of Canton the day before the shooting at Shameen (the European quarter of Canton). I quote from the *Times* of June 25:—

I learn from sources which I have every reason to believe trustworthy that in the course of a patriotic demonstration, arranged for to-morrow, the student element intend to make martyrs of themselves by attacking the bridges leading to Shameen. . . . Any attempt to penetrate into the British Concession of Shameen will be resisted by force of arms. . . . I write in this serious strain so that it may not be said hereafter that brutal Imperialist rifles wantonly massacred unoffending Chinese youth.

Nevertheless the Europeans were accused of firing first, not by the Chinese merely, but by the Canton Christian College. In this country we have not been allowed to see their statement, although it has apparently been published in America. So at least one gathers from the *Times* of June 27, whose Hong Kong correspondent says that the Vice-President subsequently withdrew his signature.

This shows that the truth is doubtful, but British readers are not allowed to know the evidence on the side of the Chinese.

Evidently the British Government, from the standpoint of British interests, is behaving with the utmost unwisdom both in India and in China. Neither the officials on the spot nor the Cabinet at home seem able to adapt themselves to the post-war situation in Asia. In the Near East, the Treaty of Sevres and the opposition to Turkish nationalism was a costly blunder, now universally admitted. In Persia everything we thought we had gained by the war has been lost to America or Russia. Japan has been alienated by our policy since the Washington Conference, and especially by the Singapore base. In India and China, the war was regarded as proving the moral bankruptcy of European civilisation, and the prestige of the white man was destroyed. Amritsar, and its counterparts in China, have failed to restore belief in our moral superiority.

If we are to avoid a conflict, almost sure to end in defeat, there is nothing for it but to abate our Imperial pride and treat with Indians and Chinese on equal terms. The late Mr. Das made a conciliatory overture, to which we have made no response, and it seems that we shall persist in this ungraciousness. This is madness. The methods of Clive and Warren Hastings are not suited to our age, but our Conservatives have learned nothing during the last one hundred and fifty years. Race pride and caste pride are greater obstacles to friendly relations with Asia than are the economic motives of exploitation. Very soon we shall have no chance to exploit either India or China, unless we learn to treat both countries with less haughtiness.

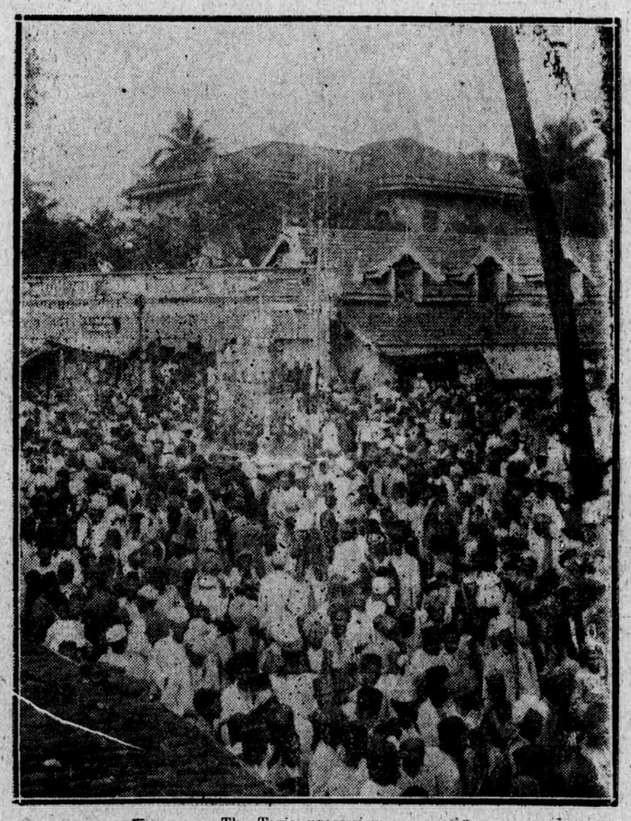
It is remarkable, and very serious from a British point of view, that the present agitation in China is directed especially against the British. Although the trouble began in a Japanese mill, the Governmental action that has been taken has been mainly British; the Japanese, since the Washington Conference, have been becoming increasingly liberal, and have not shown themselves anxious to take stringent action in China. With Japan neutral and Russia hostile, the British have no chance of succeeding in a high-handed policy towards China. After giving an example of brutality, they will have to retire covered with shame—unless, at this late date, wiser counsels should prevail.

So much for the folly of our Government's policy. But even if this policy could be successful, it would still deserve the severest condemnation. Take first the industrial issue. It is pretended by official apologists that the British mills are better than others and the British employers are longing to introduce Factory Acts, but cannot get the Chinese to agree. But, as Mr. C. R. Buxton points out in the *Times* (July 3), the very largest number of children made twelve employed in any one mill in Shanghai are employed in a British mill. The produce of the Shanghai mills competes with Lancashire, and the bad industrial conditions are diametrically opposed to the interests of British Labour.

I have been taken to task for stating that young China regards the industrial issue as important. I repeat, with the utmost emphasis, that it is regarded as of the utmost importance. The great majority of Chinese students are Socialists and are keenly alive to the evils of capitalism. They do not talk freely to those whom they regard as representatives or agents of foreign Capitalism, and these men often remain ignorant of the real views of their pupils. But in China opposition to Capitalism is naturally bound up with opposition to foreign domination, since it is the foreigner who is forcing capitalist exploitation upon the Chinese.

To treat Chinese nationalism as a crime is both ridiculous and short-sighted. For the last hundred years China has been weak, and white men have profited by her weakness to inflict intolerable humiliations. But China's weakness was merely governmental: the people are vigorous, industrious, patient and more numerous than those of any other country; moreover, they possess abundance of raw materials. They have therefore every non-political element of strength. The one thing hitherto lacking is being supplied by foreign oppression. China is demanding only what every independent country possesses already; the Japanese at one time suffered the same disabilities, but secured their rights by creating a strong army and navy. Is this the only argument to which our Government will listen? If so, it is likely before long to be forthcoming. Russia has freed herself from economic bondage to the West; China inevitably will do, and will at the same time acquire full political liberty. With Russia and China pointing the way, India will find a method of emancipation from British rule, it is just that these things should happen, and it is the interests of mankind; moreover, whether we oppose them or not, they will happen. Would it not be better to help them to take place peacefully, rather than to offer a resistance which must be costly, shameful, and end in the end futile.—The "New Leader."

MOHURRUM IN BANDRA.



The Tazia procession.

KHADI NOTES.

MR. BHARUCHA IN BENGAL

FROM THE KHADI PRATISTHAN.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Secretary, All India Congress Committee, came to Bengal to attend the Working Committee meeting. While visiting the Khadi shops of Calcutta he discovered that many shops bearing signboards of guarantee from Congress Committee are dealing in half and spurious Khaddar. Bharuchaji, we understand, has requested them to deal exclusively in pure Khadi or take down the signboards and portraits of Deshbandhu and Mahatmaji.

We hope the shops concerned will see to the reasonableness of the request and comply. Bharuchaji intends publishing the names of the dealers in case they do not comply.

Half Khadi and spurious Khadi are retarding the Khadi movement. No lover Khadi can ignore the mischief done by spread and sale of spurious goods under the name of Khadi.

CHARKAS AT JESSORE.

Mahatmaji wrote praising the conductors of the Bijhori H. E. School (Faridpur) for having made spinning compulsory, although the institution is affiliated to the Calcutta University.

The High School at Narail is another instance where also spinning is compulsory althodgh the institution is affiliated to the Calcutta University.

The High School at Narail is another instance where also spinning is compulsory Not only this but the boys are good spinners. A batch of yarn from competitor was sent to me for examination and my surprise I found that average qualit of yarn from the boys was exceptionall good It was therefore no matter of surprise to me to see a large number of Charkhas noiselessly humming both in ladies and men's sections in the demonstratio held in honour of Mahatmaji's visit on th 11th instant.

Rai Bahadur Jadunath Mazumdar declared in the meeting that he is also going to have spinning compulsory in the 'Jaan milan' school. Jadu Babu had taken to Charkha long before many persons thought of it. Under the able and enthusiastic guidance of the Rai Bahadur spinning is expected to be a great success in Jessore There are some very honest and unassuming workers in the district Babu Haripada Bhattacharyya of Narail believes in and lives for the Charkha. With such materials as these Jessore is bound to show great progress in Khadi; in fact, it is a matter of wonder why Jessore did not take larger sharee in Khadi work.

KHADI WORK IN BOGRA.

The 'Ganamangal' of Bogra has started Khadi work. A purse of Rs. 1,500 which was presented to Mahatmaji at Bogra was given by him to the Khadi Pratisthan. From this sum Khadi work will be organised at Bogra. The 'Ganamangal' will carry on this work under the supervision of the Pratisthan. The said institution was already doing some Khadi work in the locality under the able guidance and control of Sj. Jatindra Mohan Ray. Now we hope its work will advance speedily.

CHARKHA FOR YOUNG MEN.

It is not enough for the young men of Bengal that they should wear Khadi but they are to do something more. They are to understand India. All the great thinkers of India from Dadabhai Naoroji, Ramesh Chandra Dutta, Sir Surendra Nath have agreed that the bad condition of India is due to her poverty. But one may go a step further and assert that the root cause is not poverty but enforced idleness.

All lovers of India should try to understand and remedy this condition. We may talk of Swaraj but to the hungry ones this talk will have no meaning. Let us give them bread,—some help to keep their body and soul together by giving them some occupation for their idle hours. The Charkha alone can do this. Nothing can be so universeal and so easily remunerative as the Charkha. Let us take the Charkha to the doods of the poor and help them to add a pice to their meagre income. But who is to carry this message of Charkha to the doors of the needy? Young men of Bengal, it is your duty to understand the potentiality of the Charkha If you spin yourself you will find it easy to persuade others to spin.

The Pratisthan has several branches i the towns. At Calcutta, Chandpur, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Barisal Burdwan, Khulna and other district hea quarters the Khadi Pratisthan officers wh are expert spinners are ready to show young men the way to spin and are also ready to issue Charkhas on loan to the comparatively poorer students. It is for the young men of Bengal to take advantage of this offer, learn to spin, and then induce others to spin for the good of India.

If India is to grow to full stature it can only be possible if her sons will know her as she was and as she is. India was full of happiness and bliss social and material but to-day she is destitute and starving. It is up to the youth of Bengal to understand her. It is a privilege to be able to serve the country The Charkha brings this privilege to the door of every aspirant for service.

LATE DR. P. R. BHANDARKAR.

A correspondent writes:—

Regarding your Indore corespondent's comments on the death of late Rao Bahadur Dr. P. R. Bhandarkar. I have to bring to your notice certain misstatements of facts which need corrections. In the said letter the correspondent draws an odious comparison between the late Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and Dr. P. R. Bhandarkar stating that the former brought his influence to bear on the Maharajah in preventing dancing girls in the Durbar and the latter indirectly encouraged dancing girls in the Durbar. This is a pure misrepresentation of facts as no dancing girls ever attend a Durbar and only male singers are admitted in the Durbar. So in no way Sir N. G Chandavarkar improved the situation or Dr. Bhandarkar did otherwise. Any man that attends these functions knows this. Dancing girls only attend private entertainments which you will see more or less effects the private life of an individual and another man however puritanist he may be can only bring a limited influence to bear on the person in this regard.

The appointments of Hakim Ansari and Dr. Sarju Prasad were made by the Maharajah and in no way the credit or blame for these appointments can be brought to the doors of Dr. Bhandarkar which your corresponde.t sought to suggest, as the difference or concurrence regarding these appointments between the Maharajah and the Minister would not be known to the public.

THE TRUTH OF SPIRITUALISM

VIEWS OF MESSRS CHINTAMANI AND MALAVIYA.

Mr. V. D. Rishi, B.A., LL.B., the well-known Indian Spiritualist, will shortly be leaving India for Europe to attend the International Spiritualists' Congress which will be held in Paris next month. It will be recalled that at the Indian Spiritualistic Conference held at Belgaum in December last, Mr. Rishi was elected as the Indian delegate to the Paris Congress. Recently, during his visit to Allahabad, Mr. Rishi held some seances which were attend by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. In the course of an appeal for public help to Mr. Rishi to enable him to proceed to the Paris Congress, Messrs. Chintamani and Malaviya say:—

While we are not qualified to pronounce confidently upon his technical skill and capacity we can still say from what we have witnessed that it is certain that he has attained a high degree of proficiency in the art or science of spiritualism. One of us, Mr. Chintamani, has been present at and taken part in several seances, first under Mr. Rishi's guidance and next independently, and he is compelled to admit that the theory of the feasibility of communicating with the spirits cannot be dismissed as a fake. The other of us Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has taken part in one seance and while he would pronounce no definite conclusion without more observation and study, he can unhesitatingly say that what he has seen supports the view he has always held that the claims made for spiritualism deserve serious consideration and careful investigation and research. What interests us most in the sentences is that here is a new vindication by a method devised and being developed in the west of our own established doctrines of Karmal rebirth and indestructibility of the soul. Here indeed is a new, and if its success be finally demonstrated, a very effective means of arresting the spread of baleful materialistic ideas among the English educated in our country noted for ages as *par excellence* the home of piety and religion and devotion to the eternal as distinguished from the transient and impermanent.

Such celebreties of England as Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir William Crookes Sir Arthur Conam Doyle, and Mr. Fred. H. Myers and the late Mr. W. T. Stead, to name only a few, were or are believers in spiritualism. With the zeal for the search after truth which characterizes the peoples of the West, societies have been organized, and conferences and congresses are being held for the scientific study of this problem of deep interest and very great importance. One such congress is going to assemble in Paris in September the International Spiritualists' Congress. The Committee of the Congress has invited him to take part in its deliberations as a full member. Unfortunately Mr. Rishi is not provided with the requisite funds to fulfill the missin. Desiring that India should not be unrepresented at a world-congress of spiritualists, and satisfied as we are that Mr. Rishi is well-qualified to represent her, we appeal to contribute to the fund needed to enable Mr. Rishi forthwith to engage his passage and sail in time for the Congress.

RESTORATION OF SULTANATE

CONSPIRACY EXPOSED

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN TURKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.

Another important trial ended last week which brought to light the secret activities, hidden motives, the social philosophy of persons like Sheikh Sanusi who so far occupied an elevated pedestal in the Islamic world. In connection with the notorious "Tariqat-i-Salahie" the organisation planned by Wahidud Din for the furtherance of his mischievous aims regarding the restoration of his Sultanat and Khilafat, a certain Hoja named Ibrahim Edhem Effendi was arrested and brought before the Diarbekar Tribunal of Independence. A letter written by Sheikh Sanusi was found on his person recommending him to Prince Salim, son of Sultan Abdul Hamid, in the following words:—

"The bearer is a trustworthy person of 'our mode of thinking' and hence should be given all help necessary." The accused Edhem, who was lately travelling over various parts of Anatolia and was arrested during his travels pleaded his ignorance of the contents of the letter but admitted that the purport of the letter was treasonable to the country and the established Regime. The Tribunal taking cognizance of the past activities of the accused passed the following sentence unanimously:—

"The accused who since the establishment of the National Government in Turkey had been busy in spreading reactionary views and anti-Government propaganda and was once tried before the Stamboul Tribunal of Independence for his venomous writings and was sentenced to imprisonment, but was later released through the proclamation of amnesty, did not take warning from that trial of his, but, on the contrary he busied himself in the pursuit of his reactionary aims again and came into contact with persons holding similar views under the guise of a trader or pilgrim; met Shaikh Sanusi who was a guest of the Republic and received a letter quoted above from him addressed to Salim, one of the expelled princes who betrayed their Fatherland, and then continued his travels enlisting supporters to the cause of the rebellion and thus played the role of one of the active organisers of the Kurdish revolt. Consequently he is condemned to death in accordance with Sec. 45 of the Criminal Law of the Republic."

The revelations made during this trial about the character of the correspondence in which Shaikh Sanusi indulged gives lie to all those misleading news published in the Indian Press about the secret mission to which Shaikh Sanusi was supposed to be deputed by the Angora Government to Hedjaz. Such news is spread by Mr. Philby and others to dupe the credulous Indian public and to make them live in a fool's paradise, ignorant of the real state of affairs.

"In connection with the activities of the "Tariqat-i-Salahie" some other Organisations have also been unearthed which openly or surreptitiously worked for the same aim. For the sake of alluring the "laity" into sympathy with the cause at heart of the organisers of the "Tariqat," it was named as "Jamieti Ialai Watan" i.e. "Society for the Uplift of the Fatherland." Sheriff's Congress which numbered among its members the various Sheriffs of Mecca and their relatives also worked for a similar aim. "Society for helping Destitute Arabs" too devoted its energies to an identical end. The money collected for charitable purposes was sent by it to the Khilafat Committees of Syria and Egypt in order to finance their activities for the cause of the restoration of Khilafat. Such activities are considered "treasonable" under the present Constitution of Turkey. All these various organisations were in one way or another connected with the exiled princes of the Ottoman dynasty who betrayed Turkey during the war. Ahmed Rafique Bey, the historian and a Professor in the University of Stamboul, has also been arrested, because his name was found on the list of the members of the "Tariqat" which fell into the hands of the Government and gave them a definite clue leading to the arrest of the moving spirits of this organisation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

Inspite of the fact that the hands of the Government of the Young Republic are so full with various activities calculated to bring the country to the level of other advanced countries of the world, the Government are not neglecting the research work in Archaeology. Credit is due in this connection to the labours of Halib Bey, the Director of the Muslim of Antiquities at Stamboul, Jelal Aded Bey, the Byzantalogist, who are devoting their energies in unearthing ancient monuments and arranging them in various museums. Lately when some labourers were working on a road in Kazi Keny, the ancient Chalcedon, they came across certain signs which when followed further led to an ancient and buried building. From the columns covered by debris and a cross found there, it is surmised that the building wa sa church, probably the church of St. Euphemia where the Council of Chalcedon tssembled in 451 A.D. Marble pipes dovetaled into one another were found still in tact tnd were perhaps used for conveying the water of the famous springs of Tchamlidge to the building. A touch was also discovered there which from the pressure of "lachrymatories" found there, appears to belong to heathens. These excavations are to be continued. KKazi Keny is a small suburban town of the old capital and is situated on the Asiatic Coast of the Marmora.

When the canalisation and drainage scheme of Stamboul is taken in hand, it is expected that many ancient relics will be discovered to enrich the sculptural Museums and provide material for research to students of Archaeology. A new museum with Assyrian and Hittiti sculptures is to be organised in Stamboul and an Islamic Museum is already furnished in the Top Kopou Palace containing various kinds of writings, vases, woodwork, iron work, pottery, carpets, books, miniatures, etc., all or Muslim workmanship. The present Minister for Public Instruction intends to establish an Archaeological Institute and to arrange an Ethnographical museum at Angora.

BOY SCOUTS IN TURKEY.

Your readers may be interested in knowing something of the Boy Scouts movement in young Turkey. As in other countries, "school" boys are trained here also as Boy Scouts who take part in various military shows and parades generally I, therefore, need give no details about them here. But the astonishing feature of the movement is that the students from the "Madrissas," that is religious schools, also are joining the Boy Scouts corps. It is a very healthy sign. A few years before, it was considered "Kufr" by the ecclesiastics here that students of theology should join such "innovations" and wear hats. The Imams and Khatibs of to-morrow who will be preaching to the congregation of the faithful from the pulpits of mosques on theological themes are being armed and equipped in Turkey of to-day with modern education in accordance with the needs of times. Turkey will furnish a worthy example to other Eastern countries in more than one respect.

AVIATION IN TURKEY.

NIZAM'S DONATION TO RED CRESCENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.

The "Son Saat" and the "Vakil" dailies here reproduced the photo of the Red Crescent Delegation in Madras and the news about the donation of H. E. H. the Nizam, from the "Chronicle" and expressed their sincere gratitude to the donor. It is indeed good that such news is reproduced in the Turkish papers.

PROGRESS IN CIVIL AVIATION.

During the three and a half months that the Society for promoting Civil Aviation has been working, it has succeeded in securing a promise of L. T. 2,000,000 towards its funds. Out of this 20 per cent, has already been paidup and the rest will be delivered by the donors in due time. So far the result is not bad, but much lee-way is to be made up before the Society can really serve the cause it holds so dear. The aerial defence of the Republic is to be so organised as may successfully be able to ward off all attacks from the enemy. The public is alive to the importance of the cause.

FEZ VERSUS BRIMMED CAPS.

The Government have introduced brimmed caps in the navy, the Stamboul Prefecture and the army. Objections were raised against this step on national and religious grounds. But it is a fact that the fez is not a Turkish national head-dress nor does it form the distinctive feature of dress of the Muslims here as in India. Similar is the case with Kalpaks. Greeks, Armenians, Jews, etc., use them as much as the Turks. Religiously too, there can be no objection against the peaked caps unless they interfere with religious duties. In Afghanistan they are used by military as well as civilian officials. The Government here have introduced these new caps on the ground that the eves should be protected against the rays of the sun.

"UNTENABLE DECISION."

THE CUT IN WORKERS' WAGES.

The "Leader" writes.—

Had the Bombay millowners no other remedy except to cut down the wages of the workers to tide over the present difficulty? Their complaint is that stocks have accumulated and that the demand is dull. If this is so the obvious course is to restrict production by working short time. This is the device adopted everywhere when there is over-production. But we fail to see how the stocks will be cleared by cutting down wages. The millowners have made out no case in support of their decision. At the meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association which decided on a cut of 11½ per cent. in the operatives wages, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, representing the Tatas, and Mr. Cunningham, representing Messrs Turner Morrison and Co., suggested that short time would be a better remedy. The former pointed out that the present heavy stocks were at the root of the evil. But this reasonable suggestion was not accepted Mr. B. J. Padshah, interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," severely criticised the decision of the millowners which he described as 'unconsidered'. In his opinion the alternative offered by the workmen of a reduction of hours could reduce the stocks to the level required. There are some mills which are making profits while there are others which are losing. In the case of the former the reduction in wages will only go to swell the profits, while in the case of the latter the saving will be so small as to be almost inappreciable. The wage-cut, said Mr. Padshah, will not really help the losing section. He estimated that the loss in this section would amount to some 50 lakhs of rupees, and that the saving by the wage-cut would amount only to about Rs. 2 lakhs. He pointed out that the prices have fallen since January to the extent of 30 pies per lb. of cloth and there was no sign of the stock diminishing. 'The estimated saving of costs by the wage-cut is less than 3 pies per lb. How can the millowners, with no figures to support them, press the claim that the miracle of clearances will be performed by three pies when thirty pies failed to relieve the position?' This is a very pertinent question to which an answer has not been furnished by the millowners. Mr. Padshah said that nothing had been done by way of publicity to find markets for the surplus productions. 'When trade depression overtakes the railways in India' he remarked, 'and reduces their receipts by 7 lakhs per week the railways do not whine and call for high heavens to help them. They have Government to draw their losses upon, but still they advertise their works, coax business and attract passengers to see places worth visiting.' He referred to managing agents' commission and did not regard it as becoming on their part that they should do nothing and yet get the same inordinate wage and impose upon workmen (whose remuneration leave a smaller margin) the duty of doing the same hard work and submitting to a reduced wage'. His whole statement in the course of which he cited facts and figures, shows that the millowners have no tenable grounds for the decision at which they have arrived. The workers are going to appeal to Government to intercede on their behalf. We think they have a strong case, and we are of opinion that an impartial inquiry should be held to find out whether the proposed cut is justified, and whether the mill industry has been conducted on sound economic lines. 'A Government is not doing its 'duty' recently wrote the "New Statesman" in connection with the industrial trouble brewing in England, 'if it allows employers to pursue unchecked a policy of wage reductions fatal to industrial prosperity, without any attempt to recall them to the practice of sounder economic principles.' These remarks also apply to the industrial situation in Bombay.

HADAPSAR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

POONA, August 2.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson paid a visit to-day to Hadapsur Co-operative Society and in the course of his address to the members said that their society which was organised at the suggestion of the members of the Servants of India Society was now 14 years old. He could think of no better way by which agriculture could be assisted or rather how members of the community could assist themselves than by further expansion of the excellent movement of co-operation. During the 15 years their society had been in existence they had raised their working capital from the small sum of Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 209,327 while the deposits had increased from Rs. 3,984 to Rs. 47,032. But the most striking feature of their society, he thought, was that it had a reserve fund of no less than Rs. 38,956 which represented the net profit they had been able to make on their transactions. They had thus learned valuable lessons of self-help and mutual aid and he believed that their record for progress was unique one in the presidency. He was told that latest improvements in agricultural methods had been adopted by members with the consequence that they had been able to extend the area of land under cultivation and some of the members had redeemed old debts which pressed very heavily upon them. All this good work had been due to the enterprise and suggestion of the Servant of India Society and in the second place to the work of the Managing Committee which had zealously guarded the interests of its members. It was composed of 151 members belonging to no less than eleven different communities and it worked for the good of all without distinction. It had been a real pleasure to His Excellency to see for himself the excellent results of one of the best Co-operative Credit Societies in the Presidency. In conclusion His Excellency wished the society continued success.—A. P.

SIND LETTER.

MOTOR CAR FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) July 38.

About a couple of months back, the Committee of management of the Hyderabad Cantonment, passed a resolution by official majority "that a motor car be provided for the use of the members, when going out to see Sights or do any other outside work." The money for the car was not sanctioned by the higher authorities in Karachi. I am informed that the Cantonment authorities have now approached the Government of Bombay for sanctioning the above amount. It appears to me a rather curious requisition. The Government of Bombay should think twice before they sanction the above amount

AN OLD GRIEVANCE.

The town of Hyderabad has been most unfortunate as regards the supply of water is concerned. For the last 30 years, the inhabitants have complained of the water being very turbid and insufficient. Lakhs of rupees have been spent, but we are almost in the same predicament now, that we were thirty years ago. Great agitation has been carried in and out of Press and I have myself taken the matter to the Press about half a dozen times but practically all this energy is wasted. What a shame! The chief officer of the municipality, whom I interviewed last year said "that the Municipality had sent a new scheme to Government, which was with the Government Engineers and so nothing could be done, the Municipality could only expedite. But it would be unfair to blame the Government alone. Our Councillors and officials are not sufficiently earnest. Look at the smaller town of Sukkur. The same river Indus supplies water to both towns. When Sukkur residents could get, clear water, why can't our town of Hyderabad get it? It is this dirty water, which is the cause of many a disease.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

"SHACKLES OF SERFDOM."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 6.

Mr. John H. Harris has vigorously attacked The Colour Bar Bill in the "Nation". He very appropriately remark: "Once again, the shackles of serfdom have been forged upon the necks of the natives. The six million coloured people of South Africa are to become helots in their own country and the Union Territories drift into the dangerous position of being a State half slave and half free." And it is verily so. The Colour Bar Bill has passed its third reading and it is being discussed by the Upper House, the Senate. It was Mr. Alexander M.L.A. who once again raised his voice on behalf of the already oppressed people, the Asiatics and the natives of S. Africa in the House of Assembly and demanded justice and fair-play for them with an emphatic declaration that industrial persecution on a racial basis was as deplorable as religious persecution. They were putting a brand of Cain, he said, on every Asiatic and Coloured man. If such an act of injustice was done, S. Africa must suffer—otherwise there was no Divine Justice!

But the minister was adamant in his attitude and the bill was pushed through for the Senate, where one senator, Mr. de Villiers (nationalist) declared that every concession to the Bantu meant the hastening of the day when the European population would be swallowed up and European Civilization disappear. This senator's view sums up the motive of the Government re. Colour Bar Bill which will be undoubtedly put on the Statue book this year. Meanwhile the Indians of South Africa have risen to the occasion and have led the protest against the Bill which is unprecedented in racial animosity and wickedness.

ANTI-ASIATIC MOVEMENT.

Transvaal has been seeing the growth of the Anti-Asiatic movement almost everywhere. At some places the municipalities are refusing licenses. The poisonous propaganda carried on by some of the responsible journals, notably the Rand Daily Mail for supporting only the whites "The kith and kin" has led the Southern Magliesburg Farmers Association to adopt a resolution of pledging themselves to boycott Indian trade and recommending their fellow compatriots to follow in their footsteps. The Southern Suburbs' Europeans' Association of Johannesburg which is the prime mover in the campaign has decidedly made headway and its secretary Mr. Kirby, in a statement to the Press says:

"The picketing has had a very salutary effect..... Our campaign has been successful, for, previous to our activities the Asiatics were coming in in increasing numbers, and we have fewer Asiatics to-day than at the commencement, and many that are here are doing little business."

"We have no grievance against the Asiatic", he added. "we believe there is plenty of room for him in S. Africa, but not in the Southern Suburbs. We are to educate the "white people of the Southern Suburbs up to the point of even self defence—to maintain a white standard by trading with whites."

The anti-Asiatic movement has been spreading gradually in also other provinces, even in Cape Province where there was never heard the slightest talk of racialism before. At Port Elizabeth a businessman of 20 years standing, Mr. E. J. Sawyer, is reported to have stigmatised, in a speech at a Rotary Lunch, the Chinese trader as "a parasite" and the Indians as "thriving on the poverty and improvidence of the poorest of the population".

DESHBANDHU'S DEATH.

The news of the sudden and unexpected death of Deshbandhu C. R. Das, came as a shock to the Indian Community of S. Africa. The Mass meetings were held by Indians through out the country to convey their heartfelt sympathy to Deshbandhu's family and India at the loss of the great nation builder who laid down his life for the motherland. Indians of Transvaal closed their shops as a mark of respect to the memory of their leader who was verily "the Prince of Patriots".

S. AFRICAN INDIANS.

NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN.

With reference to a correspondence which appeared in local papers some time ago, under the heading "Harassing Passenger agents" the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association submits the following facts.—

Having failed to secure passports through the local Passengers' agents the two men in question came to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association for guidance. Both of them possessed the Asiatic Registration Certificate of the South African Government. The Association made enquiries at the Police Commissioner's office and the Political Department of the Bombay Government with a view to secure them the necessary passports, but was told that the men were not entitled to return to South Africa. Thereupon the Association wrote to the Protector of Emigrants, Madras for advice and if possible to issue passports to these men, and received the following reply:—

"Passports cannot be issued to Asiatics for proceeding to South Africa unless they fulfil certain categories; and these persons do not come within the exemption. Presumably they are returned Emigrants assisted or un-assisted and they cannot be permitted to go back under the Indian Emigration Act of 1922. If they are assisted they must have signed the Repatriation Declaration and cannot return. Even otherwise returned Emigrants, if they wish to return are generally furnished with written authorities; your men do not possess them. If I issue the passports the men are liable to be turned back without being permitted to land unless they are duly authorised to return."

On receipt of the above authoritative information, the Association advised these men to go back to Madras, which they promptly did.

It might incidentally be mentioned here that the prospective emigrants from other Provinces come down to Bombay under the impression that the endorsement of a J. P. on an application for passports is enough, but almost invariably the Police and the passports authorities refuse to recognize the signature of a J. P. It is therefore, highly desirable that the Government should make a definite statement of their policy on this point. It will go to a great extent in helping these ignorant people and obviate the apparent existing misunderstanding between the Government and the public.

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ADEN NOTES.

IMAM YEHYA AND THE HEJAZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ADEN, July 26.

It is said that an army was sent from Yemen to help the Hashimites against the Nejdis. The reason for this is that an alliance between the Imam and the heir-apparent of the Hejaz was formed in order to safeguard themselves against invasions, by foreigners or any other power inimical to their interest. The difference between the religious conceptions of the Wahabis and the Zaidies are of opposite nature. The former are against superstitious beliefs and the latter are strong believers in things of that kind. Owing to these differences it is hardly possible for the Imam and the Wahabis to become friendly. The reader will remember the attempt of the Sherif to form an Arab Union with the Imam Yehya in 1922-23; but the evil reputation which the Sheriff gained by his stupid acts, destroyed the pact in its entirely. It is said Sherif Ali of the Hejaz who is a very zealous youth, although according to Thomas he is "the most reckless, impertinent and jolliest fellow in the Arabian army," and is now trying to unite with the Imam Yehya, and it appears that the Imam will agree to rectify the past mistake committed by the King of Hejaz.

ZAIDIES RAID ON AUDALI.

A few weeks ago the Zaidies (Soldiers of the Imam) invaded the Audali country which is situated within the zone of the British Protectorate. The result was the dislocation of the inhabitants of this place, of whom about 500 refugees have come down to Sheikh Othman, Aden. The other day a British aeroplane went from Aden to a town called *Kor*, situated in the above district, and bombarded it, which compelled the Zaidies to evacuate the place. It is said that some of the Zaidies were killed and wounded by the bombs.

"PROHIBITION IN A DECADE."

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA.

A London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" sends the following account of an interview with Sir C. V. Mehta, who is now in England on the subject of Prohibition:—"I had never taken any part in the temperance movement, and did not begin my career as Minister of Excise with a preconceived notion of totally prohibiting liquor," said Sir Chunilal Mehta, sometime Minister for Agriculture and Excise in the Bombay Presidency and now a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay. Sir Chunilal is now resting in England after a serious strain of administrative work since 1921, when he became Minister.

"But I was impressed with the very great strides that liquor was making in Bombay," he proceeded, "and the figures presented to me in 1921 were appalling. Out of the 2,800,000 gallons of liquor consumed in the Presidency 20 towns accounted for half—1,400,000 gallons—while the 15,000,000 odd people in the Presidency living in rural areas were consuming only 1,400,000—not a very serious state. But Bombay city topped the list with a consumption of over 800,000 gallons a year. I felt that some steps should be taken to curtail this. We did not want to take drink away from a person who was addicted to it, but we also did not want the younger generation to have it placed as a temptation before them easy of access. That is the reason why we began to ration the supply of liquor.

"Within two and a half years the consumption fell down to 1,800,000 gallons per year. Even this was a liquor of less intensity. While previously we were giving out 15 to 30 per cent. underproof we began to give out 30 to 60 per cent underproof, thus reducing the strength by half. Up to now we have avoided any loss to the State Treasury because of the enhanced price we have put on liquor. But we shall feel the pinch of it soon when the rationing policy is still further rigidly adhered to.

"Our difficulty is that all indirect effects of the people's savings on drink will go to the Government of India in greater income tax and Customs. The provinces have to bear a heavy burden. In Bombay Excise forms at least 35 per cent of all our income, and it is not easy to make up. But so far as the people are concerned there has been no increase in illicit traffic. There are virtually no crimes due to drink. It will not be difficult to eradicate the drink habit wherever it exists to-day.

"There is also another difficulty in that we have innumerable Indian States dotted all over the Presidency. I tried to get co-operation from them towards rationing, but there was poor response. Now I see that the conditions are getting better. With my experience, I can say that we shall have total prohibition within a decade if we persist at the rate we are going on to-day."

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THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.
Wednesday November, 8, 1899. Page 3.

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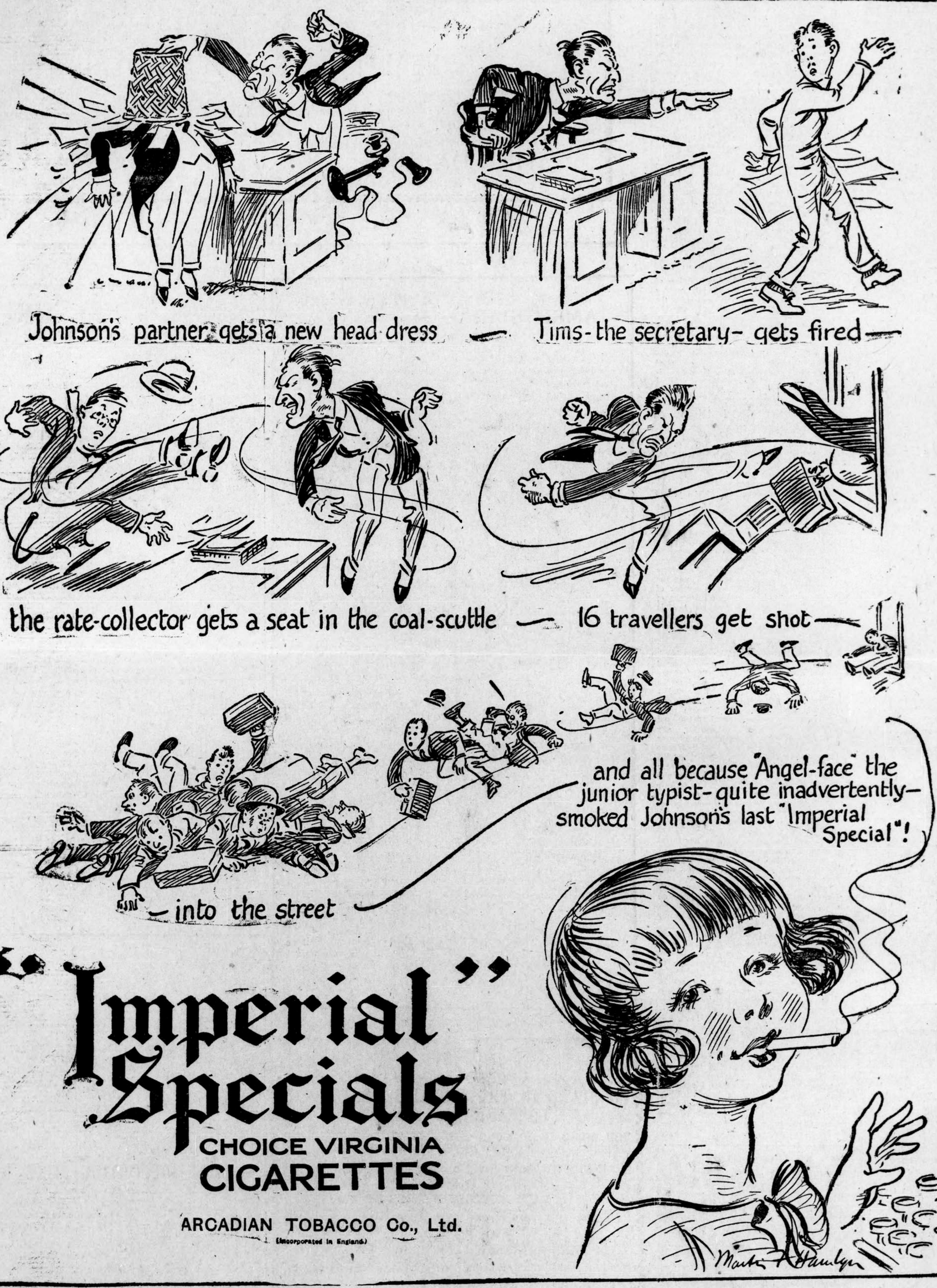
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